LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

There are several United States Senators who have no right to sit as judges on the impeachment of President ohnson. At least seven or eight of them have no right to do so. We believe that two-thirds, if not nearly all of them, have no right to do so. A movement was lately made in Congress contemplating the impeachment of a Judge of the Supreme Court for having, as it was reported, expressed the opinion that the recon law is unconstitutional. The ground taken was that a judge has no right to announce an opinion in advance upon a matter that may come before him for trial. And we all know that jurymen before being qualiwould not have made the slightest opposified to sit in a case are required to swear tion to Mr. Stanton's reinstatement in ofthat they have not expressed an opinion

Certainly it is notorious that a portion of the Senators who are to try the impeachment of President Johnson have declared strongly, even upon the floor of the Senate, that he ought to be impeached. Are such Senators fit to act as judges or jurors upon his impeachment? Is not their doing this a violation of mankind's established ideas of justice? Doesn't it make them moral if not legal perjurers? abhorrent to the heart and mind of the

We say, and surely the world must say, that all those Senators who have expressed the opinion, publicly or privately, that President Johnson should be impeached and ejected from office, ought by every rule of justice to be excluded from any participation in the trial of impeachmen They disgrace themselves and shame justice by seeking or even consenting to take part in the trial. They ought to be impeached themselves. This whole proceeding is as vile and villanous a mockery as ever was practised by any villanous deliberative body or by any individual vil-

lican party has distinguished itself in many ways during its short and stormy ence; modesty is not one of them. It claims among other things all the virtue, all the morality, and all the wisdom of the country, but its longest and loudest laim is that it saved the life of the nation. From Sumner down to Jack Hamilton, from Butler up to Sherman, from Horace Greeley to Anna Dickinson, the poltroons and the brave men, the strong-minded and the weak-minded, the men and the women, groan out in deep bass and squeak in shrill treble that the rebels struck at the life of the nation, and that they, the aforesaid pinks of virtue, courage, and wisdom, saved it. Is either

The Southern States supposed themselves, rightly or wrongly, to be oppressed in the Union, and justifiably or unjustifiably, they attempted to withdraw from it. They never did attempt in any way to do anything more. They never sought to prevent the remaining States from keeping up the old name and the old organization dence, the United States then as before. free and united people, an independent nation, to the very full, as strong as it is now and inconceivably stronger than it is British nation destroyed when we separated from it? Will its life he taken when Australia sets up for herself? If Ireland, itself, were to attain independence, would the British Empire cease to exist? Its pride would be hurt, it would have a troublesome neighbor, it would lose some population, but would its life be lost? The question answers itself. The life of this nation has never been directly attacked unless by those Republicans themselves, who are threatening the only truly valuable part of its life, in attacking its constitutional liberty. When they succeed in centralidom no longer possible, they, and no oth-

blinding ourselves to the truth, admitting ittacking the life of the nation by wishing no longer to form a part of it, have those paragons of all virtue and wisdom saved t? Undoubtedly the Republican party fought in the ranks, and Democratic Generals got worse slaughtered at Washington than in the field. Undoubtedly that party has had control of the whole government of the States which the result of the war put in their power as well as of the rest. Have they so used it as to save Have they brought back into the Union the States which the armies delivered over to them? If not, how have they saved it? We rather think they had better give up at destroying life, but it would go hard with them to be obliged to show where they ever saved any. They have destroyed individual life enough to bring mourning and suffering into half the families in the land. They have destroyed the life of all the States which seceded, and are so acting as to make resurrection impossible until they themselves are destroyed by the voice of the people. Let us hope the people wake up to that fact before No.

Gen. Grant sternly rejected the an plications of hundreds of persons during the war for permission to bring cotton from within the limits of the Confederacy. His sternness purported to be the sternness of virtue. But it turns out that he granted permits to various persons to do what he wouldn't let others do and received a stipulated percentage for the favoritism. He should have been cashiered. He should now be cashiered. So long as he isn't cashiered, justice demands a victim.

Look at Grant's perfidy towards the President. Look at his cotton transacman or an bonest man. What sort of stuff is in him out of which to make a Presi-

said that the people of Chicago were to assemble last evening to impeach the a Chicago mob?

Gen. Grant's perfidy towards the President has given already and is likely to give hereafter more trouble than thousand Grants are worth. Seldom has an act of treachery cost the nation so

The President had no other purpose in regard to the tenure-of-office law than to have the question of its constitutionality adjudicated by the Supreme Court. With this view he desired that Gen. Grant, the acting Secretary of War at the time, should either hold the office against Mr. Stanton until a judicial decision could be obtained or resign in season to enable the President to appoint some one in his place who would. Gen. Grant promised directly and unequivocally that he would do either the one or the other. If he had kept his word, the question would have gone at once to the Court, and that tribunal would ere now have rendered a decision. To that decision, whatever it might have been, the President would quietly have conformed his course of action. If the law had been declared constitutional, he

President. He falsified his word. He neither resigned the Secretaryship of War to enable the President to appoint a sucessor, nor held the office till the question that the President desired adjudicated uld be brought before the Court. On ne contrary, he induced the President to believe that he would do one or the other. antil it was too late to appoint a successor. And now mark the consequences of ne man's perfidy. The subject of impeachment is agitating and convulsing the nation. Hundreds of thousands of men are starting up all over the country and ess, which, in this season of deep danger and almost universal distress, should e devoted to the wise legislation which the welfare if not the continued existence of the Republic demands, must be given, perhaps for months, to a bitter conflict pon the subject of impeachment, impairing, if not destroying, the national finances, annihilating the credit of the govern ment, creating sectional hostilities that will outlive this generation, and culmina-

ting very possibly in awful carnage. General Grant's lie to the President no doubt destined to be, on account of its consequences, the most famous and celeated lie of all history. He will be more distinguished by that lie than by all his

The United States Senate has passed the supplementary reconstruction bill by a vote of 28 to 6. This, we believe, is the seventh or eighth reconstruction bill that the Senate has passed, and we presume that the House of Representatives will pass it after making it even worse than it is, if worse be possible. Every feature of it is directly in the interest of the negroes. The bill provides that a majority of the

votes cast, instead of a majority of the votes registered shall decide elections so that the negroes shall not be defeated, as they lately were in Alabama, by being too lazy to go to the polls. It provides that satisfactory evidence that they have registered, though we all know that the affidavit of nineteen-twentieths or ninety-nine among themselves. If the rebels had suc- not worth a puff of air. In every State eeded in their fall purpose of indepen- where registration is required as a condition of white men's voting, they are dedistricts where they register, even though they swear fifty oaths upon the subject. The provision adopted by the Senate has no other purpose than to encourage perjury, fraud, and imposition. Mr. Davis moved to require four scrutinizers in each county to guard the purity of the elec tions, but the motion was voted down. The Senate has no idea of letting negro qualifications and negro votes be scru-

will be inflicted upon the South by Congress remains to be seen. The whole of the laws passed for the government of that section are an outrage and a broad

There is a question of constitution gress. The President contends that he ers, will have destroyed the life of the has the power under the Constitution to remove a member of his Cabinet, and that since called to his account, in the merce Congress cannot take it from him. Congress denies that he has the power, and the Republican view that the rebels were proceeds to impeach him for an attempt to exercise it. He expects and demands that the question of authority shall be de-

cided by the Supreme Court. The decison belongs of course to that had control of the war, though Democrats | tribunal. The Legislative department of | as well as vicious in him to die without the government has as little right as the | baving first liquidated this particula own authority. If the Senate has even a decent regard for appearances, it will not proceed to try the pending impeachment for a violation of the tenure-of-office law of the law can be obtained from the Court Such a decision can no doubt be obtained within a short time, and, till then, the Senate must wait or encounter the stern indignation and the wrathful rebuke of

> Alas that amidst the greatest naional distresses and the direst perils of national bankruptcy, we must have millions and millions of lazy black paupers quartered upon us for support. We see monstrous evil. It is all the time rapidly increasing. Its magnitude is frightful. The number of the paupers becomes greater and greater with every passing month shall embrace the whole black population of the South. We have no hope, that, in a year from this time, one negro in a hun-

dred will earn his victuals. How can the country ever prosper, how can it even continue to exist, with such a mountain mass of black pauperism crush ing out its soul and life?

his feet by a double sommersault.-Nash

Gen. Grant, unfortunately for himself, comes awkwardly down upon another

In a skyrocketty letter of Victor Hugo to Garibaldi, he sayse "There was a lyre in the tent of Achilles." Doesn't he mean Ulysses? and, if so, which Ulysses? and what kind of lyre?

If Grant ever loomed up in men's eyes, it was only because he moved in a

[For the Louisville Journal.] CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CYNIC

Horace Greeley writes for Bonner's Led ger, and, no doubt, judging from the pro prietor's liberality, gets well paid for it In a recent communication of Mr. Gree ley's, upon the subject of begging, that eminent philosopher (?) gives the follow ing quotation to the public:

A gushing youth once wrote me to this "DEAR SIR: Among your literary treas ures, you have doubtless preserved several autographs of our country's late lamented poet, Edgar A. Poe. If so, and you can spare one, please inclose it to me, and receive the thanks of yours, truly."

I promptly responded as follows DEAR SIR: Among my literary treas, there happens to be exactly one at ng protest), and you may have it That autograph, I regret to say, remains on my hands, and is still for sale at the original price, despite the lapse of time and the depreciation of our currency.

It is unfortunately true that Poe's life wasilly spent, and that his career furnished a wretched example of gratitude to his benefactors-that the invisible spirit of wine crazed his brain, and that he stentimes drained the dregs of bitter charity-that he was buffetted about upon the varying tide of life, sometimes floating, but oftener stranded-now buoyed up with hope and then weighed down with despair—and that he ended his mortal career in a hospital, at the early age of thirty-eight, in a pitiable condition, brought about by his own excesses. And this is but a repetition of the old story of the wreck of human hopes:
"Shipwrecked upon a kingdom where no pity,

o, friends, no hope; no kindred weep for me most no grave allowed me—like the lily, ll hang my head and perish."-H. VIII.

While it is melancholy to contemplate these fearful, terrible things, it is also painful to realize the fact that the reputation of Poe as a poet never obtained until he was in the grave. That he was not permitted to hear his praises sung, nor, what is most dear to all the actors on the stage of life, to receive the homage and applause which ring the echo of fame. His literary reputation was resurrected from his sepulchre, where it had been entombed with his mortal remains and sodded down by the leaden weight of the world's indifference. The gentle words of Lowell, Willis, and Griswold, forgiving all his faults and spreading o'er his grave the mantle of their love and charity, gave the first impetus to the posthumous tame of Poe, and no library is now excused the crime of the absence of

Perhaps, had a less wretched fate been ordained by an inscrutable Providence, Edgar A. Poe would have been a much ess reckless man. It is not for us, however, to cavil and peradventure against the mysterious ways of the Everlasting. harvesting a goodly portion of the world's wealth, and, rich in years and reputation, had been gathered to his fathers, the melancholy spectacle would not have been afforded of an outlawed note for a pitiable a State on making affidavit or giving other sum, perhaps, originally a bastard charity, hawked about at a nominal value, as

n autograph! Mr. Greeley kas been successful in acuiring a competence and some reputaion. He has philosophized his way from bscurity and penury to fame and wealth. What with untiring, industry, ultra opinns, and an obstinate affectation for attered hat, old white overcoat, and be raggled breeches, he has succeeded in stablishing an identity alike indisputable whether in New York, in Amsterdam, or the Sandwich Islands. He would be known on the Boulevards des Italiens, or on each spouting at Exeter Hall in London or ecturing in the "Cradle of Liberty" at Boston. He has a reputation for philanthropy, philosophy, charity, and a large proportion of other virtues. He is gener ally supposed to speak ex cathedra upon all matters involved in the amelioration of the miseries of human life. He dictates and directs generally upon all these afnotwithstanding his special reputation should have so far tempted his cupidity a to drag up from the slumbering remi aiscences of the past the unfortunate ob ligation of an unhappy human being long nary hope that an eager autograph seeke

would pay twenty-five dollars for it! The effect of such a proposition is un necessarily to cast a slur on the memory of Poe--to charge that he was not honor able and prompt in the payment of his obligations, and that it was inexcusable Executive to assume the power of mak- promissory note which Mr. Greeley holds, ing a final decision as to the extent of its or that he criminally did not leave estate enough behind him wherewith to settl such demands. This may be true, bu nevertheless many men die under equally unfortunate circumstances, leaving widows and orphans and promissory notes unprovided for. If the majority of thes wayward mortals could have a fame res urrected for them that would make their autographs valuable commodities, and could arrange such a future or prospective value to them, it would indeed be 'new way to pay old debts."

> It is well known that Mr. Greelev is not in want, and nothing but pressing necessity could excuse such a transaction. Is it possible that he has degenerated into a huckster, and thus allowed a private pique, perhaps long cherished, to show s unhallowed head at this late day! Is there no forgiveness, and does revenge laim its tribute beyond the grave? Are such the teachings of philosophy, and the corollary to charity, faith, hope, and love? Is there no allowance to be made for the weakness of human nature, and no pity for the unfortunates, who, in the wisdom demned to suffer for the moral benefit of the example? Health is only appreciated by the pain of sickness, wealth by poverty, deeth. Some suffer that others may en joy, and it is not meet that those who are fortunate should bear down in their pride upon those who are the reverse. It is expected of the elect to take advantage of their availability by alleviating the sor rows and ministering to the wants of hose who are in need; and kind words go

Poe's life was a hell upon earth, and let s trust an all-wise Providence will tem per and discriminate the mysterious 'hereafter' to him. He was indeed strange being, full of waywardness and the subtleties of passion. His caree seemed to have been his fate, and, accord-

hand-in-hand with kind deeds.

ing to the Shaksperian maxim, "all un- THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS. avoided is the doom of destiny!" It will be observed from the following stanza of his poem "Israfel" (the sweet-voiced angel of the Koran's heaven) that Poe was enly sensible of his own condition:

If I could dwell
Where I srafe!
Where I srafe!
He might not sing so wildly well
A mortal melody
than this might swell
Prom my lyre within the sight swell
When my lyre within the sky!

Perhaps Mr. Greeley may be fortunate ough, when called away from his uselness on earth, to leave but few eviences of pecuniary dereliction, and thus void having his paper protested to his executors for non-payment. Short accounts make long friends, even in the mewhat cherished by the reminis of the substance he may have left behind im. Poe went to his grave literally

THE CYNIC. SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT —HON. JOHN YOUNG BROWN—WHAT IS HIS DUTY IN THE PRES-

DAVIESS COUNTY, Feb. 22, 1868. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: The people of this district have learned ith indignation and keen regret that longress has refused to admit Honorable ohn Young Brown, whom we elected by a large a majority at the special election held in Kentucky last spring. This feel-ing, as far as I can learn, is universal, and is manifested not only by those who sup-ported Mr. Brown but even by those who voted against him. Could we appease our just resentment by returning Mr. Brown voted against him. Could we appease our just resentment by returning Mr. Brown to Congress, we would do so by giving him an increased majority over all opposition that might be brought against him. With this indignation at the shabby treatment our candidate has received, we unite in a sentiment of profound contempt for his opponent, the man who has endeavored to palm himself off as the representative of the District, and who had a majority of three or four thousand against him. hree or four thousand against him.
We have now learned that Mr. Brown
has been refused his seat on the grounds
of disloyalty, and that Mr. Smith was not

of disloyalty, and that Mr. Smith was not entitled to step into his place because he did not receive a majority of the votes cast. The question is now, what is the proper corrse to be pursued by our people in this emergency? The writer of this is a warm and zealous supporter of Mr. Brown, yet I feel there can be no doubt that Congress would reject Mr. Brown again should the people of the district re-elect him. The case of John Wilkes, in the British Parliament furnishes an example of a person case of John Wilkes, in the British Parliament, furnishes an example of a person rejected by the Parliament, and again relected by the people and returned to Parliament. His competitor, although he did not receive a majority of the votes cast, yet was admitted to the seat; and will not this inevitably be the case should Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith run this race over. We are aware of the fact that the Committee on Elections did not adopt the example of Wilkes as a precedent, but their action can be easily foreseen. They are too much accustomed to such affairs now to care a whi what we should think of their action. Of one thing we can be perfectly satisfied, and that is, the certainty that Mr. Brown will not be admitted to a seat in the present Congress. Should the Governor of Kentucky issue a writ of election for a Congressman in this but he would not get the seat, and his expenses, per diem, and mileage would not be paid. Congress would no doubt give the seat to his opponent, whoever he might be. Should Mr. Brown again be a candidate, then we insist the Governor should not order another election, but let the matter stand in statu quo, and thus not place it in the hands of Congress to admit a radical from the district. Better have no representative than to have one whom the people do not want; better, far better, to have no representative than to have

the people do not want; better, far better, to have no representative than to have Mr. Smith, or any other of like ilk.

In this emergency we look with anxious interest to the course that Mr. Brown may think he ought to pursue. It would certainly be gratifying to his pride and highly complimentary to him for the people to re-elect him; and they would no doubt do so if he insisted out. of if he insisted on it. But what returns the people and what to the Democracy build he give them for this expression of their confidence and sympathy? None whatever. He could not represent us; he could not give us the benefit of his services; he could not aid the great demands of the party in Congress; he could be of no service to the President in his deathlike struggles with the fanatical party in

The radical party in Congress ridicule the idea that they had no right to refuse Mr. Brown a seat. Mr. Dawes, the chair-man of the Committee on Elections, to infinite amusement of the Hous noted a verse which he said had he ed in the British Parliament two hun-ed years ago, by a member, in allusion Charles II., as follows:

To the first we can turn him out again?

The quotation, coming from the Chairman of the Committee of Elections, one of the most influential of the dominant party, has a great deal more meaning in it than mere ridicule and desire to excite merriment. Now, the people look to Mr. Brown in this emergency with intense interest. The choice of the District, the pride and ornament of his constituents, "the bellweather of the flock", we look to him not to get us into an embarrassed situation which we cannot recede from after having once entered into. We know too well our noble, talented, and patriotic representative will do nothing patriotic representative will do nothing that in his judgment will not redound to

we have tain that he will decline run-ning, and let us elect some other Repre-sentative who is as steadily attached to Democratic and constitutional principles as himself. Yours truly, DEMOCRAT.

MINNE HA-HA. - In the Historical Mag ine for January a letter is given mr. L. T. Prescott, the grandson o ioux chief, and a man well known West, and thoroughly conversant we Sioux language. He writes about rd. "Minne-ha-ha," which Longfell has immortalized in his Hiawatha, and

Minne-ha-ha is not an English word, or guage, as is supposed by the whites. s Sioux language. It was erroneously interpreted and ade known to the whites by some white an or person that was not acquainted ith the Sioux language.

It was interpreted and made known as Laughing-water," which is not correct, and it should be corrected through the ress.

The real meaning of the words Minne-a-ha is "Water-falls"—the word Minne is Water," and ha-ha is "Falls, the act o

The person that interpreted and made known as "Laughing-water," must have aderstood the words ha-ha as "ha-ha, when we laugh."

[In] the words ha-ha, in the Sioux lan-

ruage, the letter "a" is spoken as in 'Hate," "Hate," "Ket, "&c.; and in the English apguage, the words haha, "when we such," the letter "a" is spoken. ugh," the letter "a" is spoken as in ar," "father," &c. The words "Laugh ng-water," therefore, would not corres-ond with the words Minne-ha-ha, as it is ettered and spelled in the Sioux language.
To read and spell the words "Laughing-water," in the Sioux language, it would read and spell thus: Minne-cra-cra, which is not proper and would not be appropriate in the Sioux language, Minne-cra-cra, or "Laughing-water," would also personify the Fall, which cannot be done very well—that is, to be appropriate to the Sioux language.

he Sioux language.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868

The biscuits were eaten, and the sunshine had become very hot, inducing some to sleep, whilst it made others very wakeful and quarrelsome, when there arrived a breathless messenger to summon our interest. The arrays at tack had been stant aid. The enemy's attack had been, Pasha had concentrated his strength before the pass of Tylissos. If we were only quick enough, we should be able to take the enemy in flank. No need was there of another word, or that the messenger should finish his message, if he had any more to say. The lads sprang to their feet, the chiefs mounted their mules, and every one hurried forward, as though running for a prize.

A man must have strong breath and wiry limbs to keep up with the standard-bearers, or the little group following close-

vine and climbed out another, slipped rocks and trampled through prickly bus rocks and trampled through prickly bushes, until the troops had fairly distanced their commanders. Yet these last were riding as only sure-footed Cretan mules could have been ridden. Now some little shepherd boy, high up above us, cried out in a shrill voice: "This way, patriots!" or "Turn to the right, patriots!" or practical directions. Then it was a refugee family called to us from the rocks with all their might, saying: "God bless the Christian arms!" We could presently hear a sharp fusilade crackling and echoing in the pass of Tylissos. Faster ran the men, with a warlike murmur, rather than a distinct cheer, passing from end to end of the column.

Leonidas Petroupoulaki had pressed orward among the very first, having begged his father before he left him to be careful of himself and not to run into uncareful of himself and not to run into unecessary danger; and the old man had
varned Leonides in the same strain, repudiating care for his own safety. Young
Seorge Petroupoulaki had been told to
emain by the side of his chief, but had
dipped forward little by little, impatient
to follow his father, and at the east ascent,
when the sound of the musketry was ud and when stray bullets came singing over our heads, every one kept as good a pace as his strength would allow. We en-tered upon the scene of action just as Le-onidas, with a body of volunteers, was rossing the ravine which flanks the pass crossing the ravine which halas the pass of Tylissos. The head of our column had delivered a volley to let friends and foes know of its arrival, and thenceforward each man, as he came into line or found

e, nor can I give you any clear notion of nguish mountain-tops at an immense dis-ince, there was great difficulty in making bushes, what with the irregular formation of even the so called plain, and an atmosphere which made objects at 5,000 yards look as though at 500, we were often puzzled as to where the Turks had gone or whether the Christians were following them. Nevertheless, it was an exciting spectacle. Up the opposite hillside there moved a column of Turks, pressing forward, and we could hear their furious shouts above the crash of musketry.

But the attack died away, like a wave losing its force on level sand. Karakas had arrived in time to make a powerful diversion, and Karoneas began to recover the ground which he had lost. There was a leuder discharge of musketry from our

the ground which he had lost. There was a louder discharge of musketry from our rocky advantage point to the southward; the Christians advanced with ringing cheers, and we could see the Turkish banners waver and fall back. Faster and faster they retreat. They are in full flight. There is a shout of triumph on every side: "Victory to the Cross!" And now our fire ceases, for we can no longer distinguish friend from foc. whilst down distinguish friend from foe, whilst down toward the plain goes crackling a brisk fusilade. The Turkish irregulars fly with goat wake activity, whilst their disciplined troops move more slowly and fire at intervals during the retreat. We who are high upoen see that our friends below had end. But the Cretans have warmed to eir work, and they push forward with ud shouts until they have reached the

loud shouts until they have reached the lowermost range of rock.

There they must pause, as we can well discern, for the guns and the cavalry will bar their progress. So it turns out in a very few minutes. There are white puffs smoke, and there is a whizzing of cells from the Turkish reserve. Then ome horsemen move quickly forward, nd some Egyptian infantry, in white uniorms, come charging up toward the sum-nit of the pass. The Christians fall back mit of the pass. The Christians fall back from these new assailants, though not without a murderous fire to protect their retreat. The Egyptians charge resolutely on, and there is again a fusilade from our side of the valley. Yielding step by step, the Karoneas and Karaks move slowly out of reach. No bayonet charge can last all night, and when the enemy had lost his breath and our men have spent, their ambreath and our men have spent, their ambreath and our men have spent, their ameath and our men have spent their amnunition, the battle is over. The battle is ver with as satisfactory a result as could are been expected. It was nearly a conth before the Turks of Heracleon pade any further attempt to explore My-optamo, and their loss on April 19th, al-

KENTUCKY ITEMS.

EXAMINING TRIAL WAIVED .- Hanks, who nst., waived an examining trial yesterday norning. He gave bail in the sum of hree thousand dollars to appear at the next October term of the Franklin Circuit Court.—Frankfort Yeoman, 26th.

Mr. Daniel Swigert has sold his celebra d horse Lancaster, five years old, by exington, dam Blue Bonnet, by imported ledgeford, to a gentleman of New York, \$5,000. Lancaster has appeared freently in the West and South, and has on some very closely contested races in icellent time. He has the best two-mile ce on record—beating Lee Paul and two hers over the Association Course, near

Monday last was county court day in Vinchester, and about 600 head of cattle were in the market, which were mostly of an inferior grade. The best in the mar-ket sold for \$7 per hundred, the inferior qualities selling rather lower than hereto-fore. Broke mules sold well—averaging a little the rise of \$300 per pair. Horses were selling better than usual.—Ib.

A larger number of horses are in training in this section for the spring races than has been known for many years.—Ib. Our farmers say there is no sign of a prospect for wheat this year. The wheat has all frozen out, leaving the fields per-fectly bare. As our farmers have met with but little success in sowing spring wheat they have no faith in it. We will e entirely without a wheat crop this year. ad will have to do on corn dodgers for

while. - Versailles Kentuckian, 25th. The Presbyterians of this place have been holding a revival for the past week. Six or eight conversions have been made. We learn that the meeting will close this

oring January, caused by conflagration during January, caused by conflagration, each destroying property valued at \$20,000 or over, are reported at \$5,449,000 as compared with \$,043,000 losses during January, 1867. In January, 1868, the largest fires were at Chicago, and out of the \$5,449,000 losses reported, \$4,230,000 were in that city. During last month there were no fires in either New York or Philadelphia of which the losses were estimated at more than \$20,000 in any one case.

ARE THE INITIALS U. S. KNOWN TO THE CHINESE AND MR. BUR-THE TRIAL FOR PREACHING THE LINGAME'S MISSION. THE LAW?
The United States agt. Isaac N. Cooke.
In the U. S Supreme Court, on a certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, the de-

for the Southern District of Ohio, the de-fendant is indicted for embezzling from public moneys in his custody as paymast-er of the army, the sum of \$190,000, while stationed at Cincinnati, in September, 1862. It appears from the indictment that he had in his custody \$1,000,000. On the trial below, the Court were divided on the following questions: Whether the de-fendant, being, as charged in the indict-ment, an officer of the United States, was, in such capacity, by the Act of Congress in such capacity, by the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1846, entitled "An act to provide for the proper organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safethe public revenue," or by any other Act of Congress specified in the several counts, charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys, within the meaning of the act named, and amenable to the penalties of the sixteenth section thereof. Whether the indictment is not insufficient in law, for want of certainty in its averments, in this; that in addition trusted with the money by virtue of divers other acts and parts of acts of Congress, without any other or further proof thereof. Whether the defendant is amena-ble to be indicted and punished under the ble to be indicted and punished under the provisions of the sixteenth section of the act specified, by reason of the acts of embezzlement charged, touching money in his possession exclusively by virtue of acts of Congress of a date subsequently to the approval of the act named. Whether the several counts of the indictment are not insufficient in law, that, in their material allegations the initial letters "U.S." are used and substituted for certain words, without which words, expressed or implied, the allegations would be unintelligible and without legal effect; and whether the letters "U. S." are used in the indict tent, have in law a known and determined the meaning, such as warrants them to e used in criminal pleadings, as in this andictment, in the place of words (United Discounting of the Market Mar States). These questions will be decided by the opinion of the Court on the appeal.

New York Tribune, 21st.

The stables which contain the blooded stock of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt are in Fourth street, just out of Broadway. The front of the building is of brown one, plainly and substantially built, and has two entrances, one for carriages, and the other for workmen and visitors. Directly from the entrance is a long halln which are the hydrants used for wash-ng the horses and carriages. Following his passage you enter the hippodrome of this passage you enter in protected the building, which is very large and very high, and ventilated in the most perfect manner. This hippodrome is also paved with cobble stones, and in the center of it stand the carriages, buggies, wagons, and sleighs. An oblong track of sawdust is to be found here also, in which the horses are exercised by small boys enhorses are exercised by small boys engaged for that purpose. On the right from its and policy of nonintercon front of the building is the harness room, and everything in it looks as most as a new pin. Directly under this room, as a new pin. Directly under this room, as a new pin. Directly under this room, we say that the say of following a stepway for horses, is a large and well-ventilated stable, and at the ex-treme end of the hippodrome are two andsome stalls in which are kept those es as the "apple of his eye," Mountain diplomacy to represent Goy, and Mountain Girl, the name of each European courts. boy, and about the hame of each being painted in large letters over the door. The stable, altogether, contains seven horses, five of which are of very great value. Mountain Boy, the horse that which so mich avaitaneer was con-Lout which so much excitement was created, when it was thought a match would ated, when it was thought a match would be made between him and Dexter, is a bright bay of medium size, well and firmly put together, with clean, slender limbs, and a splendid barrel; his head, although not the prettiest part of him, is well made, and contains a soft, clear eye. The best time this horse has yet mode was in the second of one of which he has ever been known t break, thus proving, if not yet having made the fastest time, to certainly having made the surest driving. The time made in the heats averaged 2:22 and 2:23. in the heats averaged 2:22 and 2:23, Mountain Girl, in color and build, is a perfect match for Mountain Boy, and she has made her mile in 2:35. Post Boy, a horse well known to many, is a beautiful blood-bay, long, clean, and slenderly built, with a bright, intelligent eye, and head that would answer as a model for a head that would answer as a model for a a head that would answer as a model for painter. The Boy is getting along in year now, but care and attention keep hin sound. He has made the half-mile pole with his old mate, Plow Boy, in 1:10. indication of great endurance, with an eye like a gazelle, and an ear as delicate accomplished her mile in 2:30. By the side of this animal stands the Jeffers colt, side of this animal stands the Jeffers colt, a pretty little bay, of great power, but whose speed has hever yet been tested sufficiently to make it public. He has, however, given evidences that he will one day make for himself a name and a fame that will not disgrace his blood. These two animals are the chosen of the Commodore's heart for sleighing, and behind their swift heels the old gentleman, hale and hearty, may be seen enjoying the road. and hearty, may be seen enjoying the road The other

A CURIOUS STORY.—A letter from Mid-and City, Michigan, in the East Saginaw Enterprise, tells a curious story. Some x years ago a young husband and wife ook up their abode at Muskegon. After veral months a young man, whose same given as Charley C., came to town, and, a process of time, cloped with the young ife, the guilty pair settling at Midhaid, wife, the guilty pair settling at Midland, where they have passed for man and wfe for the last five years, and accumulated considerable property. In the meantime Mr. V. came to Midland with a dashing young grass widow for a wife, with whom it seems C. got acquainted. About Christmes, C. sold all his property and left town, telling his "wife" (if such she ever was) that he was going to a certain placements. He returned several times not having got things to his liking, his last visit being about two weeks ago.

About this time Mrs. V. desired to visit friends at Lausing, and did so, being abundantly supplied with funds. After she had been there several days, V. got suspicious and went there, only to find that C. and his wife were married the lay before and gone to parts, unknown. She, however, had left for V.'s perusal a very affectionate epistle, saying, among other things the consideration.

ed as carriage horses. Commodore Van-

ffectionate epistle, saying, among other nings, that she should care well for the ian. The story, as most others, has its sequel, or the beginning of one. Mrs. V. has a gay young sister widow, who, it appears, operated deeply in this plot in order to get her sister out of the way, and ven intimated to him on the morning of

took occasion to denounce one of the laces of amusement in Boston. Whereup n the manager gave him a compliment ry season ticket, with a letter of thanks, in which he stated that it was the cheap-est and best advertisement he had ever

is return home that it would be the hap-iest event of her life if he would permit

It has already been announced that Mr. York Times show how this appointment York Times show how this appointment came to be made and accepted.

Mr. Burlingame, as American Minister, gave the Chinese Government ample proof of his diplomatic ability and of his sincere friendliness to China. He took the lead in urging the adoption of what is known as the co-operative policy, by which the autonomy of that country has been guarantied, and the old method of extorting concessions by menace and force ing concessions by menace and force has been discarded. He drew up a paper construing the doubtful passages in the treaties, which has been accepted by all the members of the diplomatic body at Pekin. He successfully opposed the concession of territory in the neighborhood of the seaports to foreign powers. He pro-cured, with the assistance of Sir Freder-ick Bruce, the exclusion of Confederate pirates from Chinese waters. He induced the Chinese Government to employ Mr. Pumpilly to make a thorough examination of the coal mines of Northern China. He of the coal mines of Northern China. He procured the grant for the submarine telegraph from Canton to Nintsing. He has constantly aided the missionaries in their work, has used all his influence to promote the study of the European languages and the natural sciences in Pekin, and has induced the Chinese Government to employ foreigners in its custom houses and in other departments of the civil ser-

Early in November, Mr. Burlingame informed the Chinese Government that he intended to resign his post and return to his country. It was attempted, unsuccessfully, to dissuade him from this purpose. Finding him resolute, Prince Kung tendered him the compliment of a farewell

and in other departments of the civil ser-

dinner.
All the members of the Council of For-All the members of the Council of Foreign Affairs were present. Several mandarins spoke of the great service which
Mr. Burlingame had done China during
his visit to Europe and this country in
1805. Mr. Burlingame answered that he
would always be ready to say a good word
for their country when the chance should
present itself to him.

The idea of the embassy seems to have

been suggested by these speeches. The Inspector General of Customs and the Secretary of the British Legation were consulted, and two days after the dinner constitted, and two tays after the differ a deptaution of high officials waited on Mr. Burlingame and offered him an appointment as Ambassador. He accepted on the single condition that the embassy "should be placed in all respects on a footing of the highest respectability." Mr. "should be placed in all respects on a footing of the highest respectability." Mr. Burlingame placed his resignation as American Minister in the hands of Dr. Williams, his Secretary of Legation. A week afterwards he received his credentials from the hands of Prince Kung. The document is written on yellow silk, and bears the great seal of the Empire.

The ords which the Chinese Groven.

bears the great seal of the Empire.

The ends which the Chinese Government had in view in this appointment are easily understood. It is only the logical result of the opening of their ports to European merchants, the toleration of missions, the reception of envoys at Pekin, the encouragement given to the introduction of European learning and manners, and the employment of Europeans ners, and the employment of Europeans in the civil service. The Chinese Government, having belessly drifted away from its policy of nonintercourse, is carsighted enough to see the necessity game as its first ambassador, it has secu ed the services of a man thoroughly conversant with its situation, needs, and wishes, and fitted by long training in diplomacy to represent it efficiently in the

Mr. Burlingame left Pekin on the morning of November 25. He was escorted to the gates by all the foreign residents, including his colleagues in the diplomatic Penin, and some twenty others. The party were compelled to stop at a village ortunately, they were not attacked.

HOW GENERAL LEE TOLD JEFF. DAVIS OF THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

From Edwin De Leon's Letters in the N. Y. Citi-And here, an interesting little episode relating to General Lee, whom 1 have

never since seen, may not be out of Immediately after receiving my ap-contment I was with the President, in his with a telegraphic despatch hand, and, calmly addressing Mr. Davis, said: "I have some news from Savannah, Mr. President." Mr. Davis looked up quickly, a shade of anxiety on his face, and replied: "I hope it is good news." "I regret to say it is not," calmly replied General Lee; "Fort Pulaski is taken." A flash of vexation passed over the worn face of the President. "Should this have been, General Lee? You know that since." "In my judgment it was impregnable, said General Lee, and then he went on to state what those defences were, adding with his habitual fairness, formation, as yet, is too scanty to allow thing only is certain: the fort has sur-rendered."

What struck me most in this interview was the manner in which these two leaders took this reverse; the unshaken fortiall petulant complaint on the part of the President, It was a lesson in self-com-mand and dignity, for both doubtless felt

more than they cared to show or to con-ies to each other.

At that time General Lee, unworn by the anxieties and privations which after-ward aged him so rapidly in appearance, was, I think, one of the handsomest men I had ever seen. The white head, which now gives a patria chal dignity to his pearance, he did no then wear. His pearance, he did no then wear. His face was closely shaven, and a small, dark mustache shaded his upper lip. Both in face and form he looket a young man, while the stately figure, carried with mili-tary creetness, induced one who passed

this city and Boston parties, for a trial of "Larned horse," of this city, and "Ivanhoe" of Boston. The match is for \$1,000, each horse to carry 400 pounds to go to sleigh or wheels, rain or shine, play or pay. They are to start from the Mill dam, Boston, Saturday noon, at 12 o'clock, and to trot to this city. The match is causing considerable interest among horsemen, as both horses are known to be possessed of remarkable powers of endurance, and speed enough to carry them. possessed of remarkable powers of rance, and speed enough to carry them rough in quick time. "Ivanhoe" has otted fifteen miles in an hour on a track, rawing two men in a heavy wagon. Empire State" was driven from this city "Empire State" was driven from this city to Boston a year ago last summer on a very warm day, drawing two men in a buggy, in three hours and a half. He has been in training for the past week and leaves this morning for Boston. He will leaves this mothing to the driven in the race by George R. Wes son, accompanied by his backer, William A. Eager.—Worcester Spy:

Mass., who never attended a place of snusement, on account of a resolution made in early life that his life should be devoted to labor.

jr., an Episcopal minister, of New York. for preaching in a Methodist house of worship in New Jersey, was concluded on Wednesday, of last week, by his father, who made an able argument in behalf of his son. The character of the speech can be inferred from the following extract, which we make at random: If it please the court, I am mer

arguing the great principles involved un-der which the respondent has been brought to answer. On this point I beg

der which the respondent has been brought to answer. On this point I beg you to consider in this general aspect the injustice and injury which such a proceeding must inevitably result in if the issues be obtained either in destroying the character of the bishep or that of the clergyman. It brands the clergyman as a criminal on the declared opinion of his bishop before the trial is heard. The action of the bishop, so far as it goes, has already inflicted a wound on the character ready inflicted a wound on the character of the bishop and of the clergyman which no time can ever heal. It inevitably stamps the clergyman as a criminal, or the bishop as an oppressor. Such a pr ceeding inflicts an injury and arous feelings which the future cannot heal allay. It compels the congregation to de-clare for themselves the question whether their pastor is guilty or a persecuted man —whether they will adhere to their pastor or renounce him. And again, it involves another question—whether the bishop can ever appear in this congregation as the accepted and venerated overseer of the flock submitted to his care. The action of human affection does not depend on the hypocrite or a person still worthy of their esteem and respect. If they believe their pastor guilty of conduct for which he ought to be tried and punished, he is in reality punished already. What is there on earth for a Christian minister whose character has been ruthlessly wrested from him? As a minister of the Gospel his ministration for good is gone forever and his power of good is destroyed, and no trial can ever restore him to that. He is apparently doomed for life under the destructive power of the imputation which his bishop has heaped upon him. If, on the other hand, he is not guilty the whole proceedings mark the bishop as an unjust oppressor, and the whole paternal office of the bishop is cast away, and office of the bishop is cast away, and never again can he appear in that church or before the people as the former object of that flock's welcome, favor, and regard. May it please the court, considering the solemnity of the occasion, the inevitable exclusion of the whole of these proceedings is, that the whole trial is an absurd and disgraceful proceeding, founded on mere local questions which have been carried into the bosom of the church by Edistriction of the church by Edistrict copal authority for the purpose of keeping up the spleen of controversialists under the guise of great moral principles, and the guise of great moral principles, and for the purpose of keeping up a spirit of formalism. Whatever disgraceful conduct the eminent counsel for the prosecution may consider there might have been committed in the preaching of the Gospel, though protested against in the city of New Brunswick, it dwindles into insignificance when compared with the disgraceful conduct of this committed in their hostility to destroy a youth, who claims that he preaching the spirit of the conduct of t posson ages and in their hostility to de-stroy a youth, who claims that he preach-ed the Gospel according to the will of his Divine Master, though forbidden by the will of man. His disgrace, if any attaches, will soon be forgotten; the disgrace of his persecutors will abide as long as the church remains and their names are re-corded in its history.

FURTHER TELEGRAPHIC COMMU-NICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

We are glad to be able to announce a fact which will be received with the greatest satisfaction by our readers in Brazil, the River Plate, and the Pacific coast—namety, that a concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government to Mr. Edw. Medlicott, engineer of Lisbon, and Mr. Thomas Rumball, C. E., of London, for the actablishment of a submariant talk. After spending some time at Washington, he will visit the capitals of England, France, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia. upon Allen's patent principle, and that the total cost will not exceed £500,000. The line will be laid in three sections, and upon the completion of each it will be opened to the public, so that money will come in the shape of revenue at an order. come in the shape of revenue at an early stage of the progress of the works. There can be no question that the enterprise will prove highly remunerative, as, independently of through messages, a large intermediate business will be carried on, com-munications between this country and Portugal being very numerous; but the most important section will be undoubtedly that connecting the continent with the Azores, at which point all outward and homeward-bound ships, trading with the Brazils, the River Plate, the Pacific, and other parts of South America, will be enabled to call for orders, or to commu-nicate with the owners in England or elsewhere. By this means a great boon will be conferred upon the commercial

world, and intercourse with the two hem-

A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.

now in operation.'

gradually undergoing a transformation -a change of color—for which no cause

never suspected so much music in that six per in massive bouquets, causing the banmene then to accompany Mr. Weiffenbach play on the sixteen drums. To describeit is quite impossible. The artist
seems o get almost frantic, and his movements would honor an acrobat. Without
interruping the tune for a single moment,
he throw his drum-sticks about in all directions and catches them again. In the
same maner he catches those thrown to ame mamer he catches those thrown to im by an utendant. Having concluded tist again shows his skill on a single drum, which he places against the back of a chair, catching drum-sticks with still greater dexterity han before. In fact the sticks are continuously flying in the air so that you get drite dizzy locking at the struggle will probably be the defeat and resignation of Lord Derby's Minis-

LEAP YEAR PRIVILEGES. A SWINDLE THAT DID NOT WORK
YOUNG LADY AVAILA HERSELF O
LEAP YEAR TO INVESTEE A YOUN
MAN INTO MARRYING HER-A NOTE
ISPERITUAL MEDIUM ASSISTS IN TH
PLOT-A SUPPOSED DEAD MOTHER
COMMANDS-THE RESULTS.

Although women are allowed privileg

during leap year, which, if taken at any other time, would be considered rude, and

other time, would be considered rude, and contrary to all etiquette, yet there is, even in leap-year, a limit beyond which a woman cannot go and retain her modesty. Very few instances in which the fair sex have availed themselves of their extra privileges have so far occurred during the present year, as the inclination to take advantage of leap-year for any purpose grows less and less with each recurrence of grows less and less with each recurrence of it. An instance, however, occurred yesterday which is without doubt unexcelled in its line, and proves that old adage that where there is a will there is a way to accomplish almost anything. A young lady named Miss M—, living on the West Side, had, it seems, conceived a violent passion for a young man named W—, but he, having once been jilted by a false fair one, looked no more upon the sex, but attended to the daily routine of his business with assiduity and care, all uninfluattended to the daily routine of his business with assiduity and care, all uninfluenced by the many wiles of his beautiful admirer, which were brought to bear upon him at every opportunity. Although a year had passed and Miss M—had made no headway toward winning the heart of the obdurate W—, yet she despaired not, but sought new devices, and as yet untried means whereby to enshrine herself in the young man's affections. She accordingly hailed the advent of leap-year with pleasure, as she could then throw off what little modesty she had left, and make a direct attack upon the citadel-offthe young man's heart. Her plans, like those of men and mice, went "aglee," and until yesterday she failed for an opportunity to speak what had been pent up so long. As a last resort she arranged with a noted spiritualist, living on Wells street, for a "circle," to which W——should be invited, and as his belief in spiritual manifestations was his belief in spiritual manifestations was rather strong there was little doubt but the invitation would be accepted. As he was an orphan, it was agreed by the spiritualist that the departed shadow of his mother should be called up and made to command her son to marry Miss M—. For her services in duping W—— the "medium" was to receive \$100, one-half as soon as the performance was over, and the other half on the marriage day. Yestesday was the day fixed upon for the little play to come off, as W—— would then be at liberty, and the influence of the day would probably add weight to the dead his belief in spiritual man would probably add weight to the dead mother's commands. He came as request-ed, and seated himself in presence of the medium, who seemed absorbed in thinking, and did not look up until Miss M—— enportant communication to make to them, and if they were agreeable they would form a circle and see what the spirit desired to say. They were agreeable, and after a short time there came a succession after a short time there came a succession of raps upon the table, while it tipped and rocked as if it were weak in the legs. In answer to a question by the medium as to who was there it was opened out, "Mrs. W—," After a little fillibustering the medium announced that the spirit would communicate with her son. The couple were ordered by the supposed spirit to join hands, which they did, the girl exultingly and W— reluctantly, as he was a little afraid that what was to come would place him at the mercy of her he now thoroughly hated. The medium then went into a trance, and, pretending to be influenced ty nated. The medium theat well allow trance, and, pretending to be influenced by the departed spirit of Mrs. W—, pronounced the marriage service, as the spirits are supposed to understandit, concluding with, "And I charge you, Martin, to consider your marriage as binding as though performed by a spirit and the service of the service

I have given to you is well worthy your love, and will make you a good wife. Remember, my son, it is the demand of your mother." W— was bewildered. He was in the eyes of the inhabitants of the other world, as he believed, the lawful husband of a woman he loathed. His bewilderment was increased, however, by Miss M—throwing herself languidly into his arms, and saying, "My beloved, you are mine now, all mine," W—thought not, his

A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT IN

A brilliant entertainment was given in Boston, on Thursday evening, by a young millionaire of that city, on the occasion of his coming of age, and into possession of his estate. The event is thus described:

"Horticultural Hall was, last evening, the scene of a very costly and a very fashionable entertainment, which create the scene of the cost of the the scene of a very costly and a very fashionable entertainment, which created a great sensation among the beau monde. The system has obtained great favor this season and last, of hiring a hall for private balls, levees, and 'routs,' and Papanti's, in Tremont street, Horticultural Hall, and Minot Hall have witnessed many lively gatherings of this kind. It saves wear and tear of furniture and carpets, derangement of the internal economy of

week in advance.
"The party last evening was given by a wealthy lady of this city, in honor of her son, the heir to a princely fortune—whose father was one of the millionaires of Bos-ton. No pains nor expense was spared to is gradually undergoing a transformation—a change of color—for which no cause can be assigned nor reason ascribed. The man in question is a drayman, and is well-known to parties here, who have for some time remarked the wonderful—and curious change of which we speak.

Some months ago white spots appeared on his chin and cheeks, which have been gradually growing larger. The skin, from a dusky black, became in those places pure white. The spots were not caused by any disease or application, but were solely a work of nature. We have heard of such transformations before, elst we would not be prepared to say that the negro was turning white. A similar case occurred in Virginia (Norfolk, we think), some months ago, in which the phenomenon commenced in exactly the same manner, and the individual was gradually emancipated from the color of his race. Whether our Savannah Ethiopian will entirely "change his skin" or not, remains to be seen; but it is certain that he has commenced the process very successfully. Unfortunate negro!—Swedannah (Ga.) Republican.

Extraoedinary Performance on Drums.—The Berlin correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing upon the amusements of the Prussians at the capital, says:

A very curious performance is the drum and wines, and numerous small table

stone announces his intention of bringing forward in the English Parliament a motion respecting the Irish Church Establishment, which must try the strength of the two great English parties. It adds: "If this is true, and if the Right Honorable gentlement great for a new thin in the content of the content

......10:00 A. M. 4:00 P. M.Sundays 2:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M. LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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DELIVERED IN THE CITY:

leave her home in this city by a married man, who left behind him a wife and three children. The pair started for Nashville, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27.3 A. M. en route for Montgomery, to which place the father proposed to follow them, if his Des. One of our old townsmen. General search in Nashville should be unsuccessful. Thos. Churchill, is in the city on a brief -The detachment of the Fifth Cavalry visit from Arkansas. An earnest advocate of the lost cause, the General won stationed at Gallatin, Tenn., celebrated

Washington's birthday by the firing of for himself a brilliant and enviable repuanvils, there being no cannon to be had at tation for gallantry and ability. He assures us that the negro conventi salute a portion of one of the anvils was in Arkansas will be voted down by 20,000 blown off, striking Lieut. Porter on the majority. A thorough organization of the onservatives has been effected, and they | left leg, below the knee, badly fracturing have assurances from the commanding of- both bones and inflicting a wound which ficers of fair play. Thousands of negroes | may render amputation necessary. The have left the State, and those remaining Lieutenant was a considerable distance are indisposed to work. from the anvil at the time of the explosion

The Fifteenth Annual Commencement Exercises of this institution came off last evening at their rooms in Weisiger Hall, which, at an early hour, were crowded | City Court yesterday morning, and was with the beauty and fashion of the city. The ceremonies commenced with an appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr. Jef- unexpected proceeding were that there is fries, whereupon Prof. Frazee, the Dean of the Faculty, made a succinct report. exhibiting the affairs of the school in a highly prosperous condition, and auguring a brilliant future for those who prose cute their studies under its auspices. The Dean reports the number of matriculates. 87; of graduates, 25; ad eundem degrees

The President of the Board of Regents, John Roberts, Esq., after very judicious



And the Ad eundem degree on the fol lowing gentlemen, twelve of whom were graduates of the medical department of to the center of the carth; it batters down the University of Louisville, and one a graduate of the National Medical College Washington City:

After the degrees were conferred, th large audience were instructed and entertained by a very eloquent valedictory address from Professor Maxwell, in which the students were counseled not to confound knowledge with wisdom, but to cultivate, especially, the latter, as the means of making their attainments subservient to the welfare of their fellow-men. He spoke in feeling terms of the importance the medical profession to the world, and exhorted the graduates to prosecute their studies with unabated zeal, in order that medicine and surgery might still keep in the van of those arts and sciences which are devoted to the amelioration of mankind.

The exercises closed with a benediction and the audience on taking leave showed unmistakable signs that they had spent a delightful evening in the society of the disciples of Hippocrates.

INFANTICIDE-Two Cases -On Tuesday night last an infant male child, eight or ten days old, was found in the graveyard on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, where, from its position, it had been thrown from the street by its guilty mother or some one in her employ. The babe was well dressed and carefully wrapped up in a blanket. On the same night a new-born child, crammed into a small cigar-box, was discovered in the Catholic Cemetery, near Portland. Both infants were white. Nothing is yet known of their parentage. Coroner Moore will hold inquests upon the little waifs this morning, when we hope all the shameful facts may come to light.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE a man living on Ninth street, between BLIND .- At the annual meeting of the Main and the river. His name is Patrick Hays, quite well known as a porter in the managers of this National Institution, Hon. James Guthrie was elected Presistore of Brandeis & Crawford, on Mai dent, John G. Barret, Treasurer, and street. Those who know him best state Bryce M. Patton, Secretary.

that he was given to fits of insanity. He was in this condition Tuesday eveling. Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette was elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trus-

LARGE PURCHASE OF REAL ESTATE. Barnum's Museum and Menagerie Company have purchased the property on which their museum now stands in Broadway. It consists of six lots, being seventy-five feet front and rear, extending two hundred feet to Mercer street. The price paid is understood to be \$500,000.

wife and four children. Coroner Moore held an inquest upon the body yesterday AFFRAY,-Last night a man named morning, with the following result: Dan. McCaully, a shoemaker residing on morning, with the following result:

INQUEST NO. 14—Held on Ninth
street, between Mah and the river, February 26th, 1868, won the body of Patrick
Hays, aged abou 33 years. Verdict of the
jury: Came to ais death from a pistolshot in the for head, inflicted by his own
hand, while is a state of mental derangement on Thesday night. February 25th. Ninth street, got into an altercation with one of his workmen, and knocked him down with a billet of wood. The workman's wife then interposed, whereupon the irate McC. proceeded to whittle at her soul with a shoe knife. The last we heard of him he was in jail, and—that's all. | ment, on Thesday night, February 25th, DICK MOORE, C. J. C.

LOCAL BUDGET.

coming regattas.

in our columns.

bell until the brief hours.

as in name a sacred place.

while performing in this city.

-A respectable looking old gentleman

-Joseph Bloomgart, who embezzled a

large sum of money (\$12,200) from the

United States Depository in Louisville

about a month ago, had a hearing in the

discharged on motion of the Common-

wealth's Attorney. The grounds for this

no Kentucky law to which the accused

could be held amenable for the offense

committed. He was represented by Mar

Memphis and Clarksville road, and be re-

rangement by giving the other thirty days

-Wonderful is that power in man which

than spirit it speaks, and matter trembles, and spirit, submissive, flashes on its mis-

sion. At its voice the puniest arm receives

the strength of a Titan. It whirls an auger

mountains of solid rock; it lifts a lake

and empties it into the sea. The slowest

wonderful is its control in the realm of

voice is heard only as it syllables itself

perform? When it calls thus, with its

man seems a thousand times multiplied,

hither and thither in obedience to its dic-

tates. It compels a nation by its mysteri-

UNDER THE VIOLETS

Her bands are cold, her face is white, No more her pulses come and go; Her eyes are shut to life and light; Fold the white vestures, snow on sno And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a graven stone, To plead for tears with alien eyes; A slender cross of wood alone Shall say, that here a maiden lies In peace beneath the skies.

For the morning choir will sing Its matins from the branches high, And every minstrel voice of spring, That thrills beneath the April sky, Shall greet her with its earliest cry.

When turning round that dial track, Eastward the lengthened shadows pass Her little mourners clad in black, The cricket sliding through the grass, Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rootless of the trees Shall find the prison where she lies, And bear the buried dust they selles In leaves and biossoms to the skies; So may the soul that warmed it rise

If any, born of kindlier blood, Should ask what maiden lies below, Say only this: "A tender bud, That tried to blossom in the snow, Lies withered where the violets blow

SUICIDE.-In yesterday's JOURNAL W

About half-past eight o'clock hi wife heard the report of a pistol in the rear

part of the house, and on going out she

found her husband prostrate h a back

door, with a dreadful wound in the fore-

head and a small pistol clomped in his

right hand. He had evide tly sat down

upon the door-sill, deliber tely shot him-self, and fell over dead He leaves a

tin Bijur, Esq., and Judge Burnett.

MANY THINGS OF MANY KINDS. PRETENDED COMMISSION MERCHANT -The General Council will meet this

evening, as per adjournment two weeks Yesterday a man giving his name as W. Donaldson and representing himself -The Cumberland Gap railroad has as a commission merchant on Main street. cars running on twenty-five miles of track, etween Second and Third, called at the and over twen'y miles more of the road is jewelry store of Wolf & Durringer, at the northeast corner of Market and Fifth streets, and ordered that eight silver --Wilson county, Tennessee, on the 22d inst., voted against the proposition to watches and eight common chains be sent subscribe three hundred thousand dollars to his place for some of his customers. stock in the Lebanon and Gallatin rail-Mr. Jewel, the salesman at Wolf & Durringer's took them around to Donaldson's -George Wolf, of Pittsburg, who trained office, and the latter sent a small boy out with what purported to be a check for Brown for the rowing match against Hamil last season, is now instructing the \$200 for the purpose of collecting the amount, at the same time taking the Louisville Barge Club for their forthwatches and putting them in a drawer in his | tinued. desk. The boy staying a long time, Don--A genuine account of the carly life aldson took the watches and placed them of General Grant, by his father, written in something which seemed to be a safe, expressly for the New York Ledger, is and went out, ostensibly for the purpose now being published in that excellent of hunting the boy, leaving the salesman paper. See the advertisement elsewhere there. After waiting some time Jewel ecame a little suspicious and tried -A select hop took place at the Louis all his keys in the safe drawer, but none ville Hotel on Tuesday evening. The of them would turn the lock. Going out, spacious parlors were thronged by the he met a friend at the door, and, borrowyouth, beauty, and chivalry of the meing his keys, proceeded to open the drawropolis. All went merry as a marriage er, which proved to open on the outside also. The watches were gone, so was Don--The old cemetery on Jefferson street, aldson, and Jewel returned to his place of between Eleventh and Twelfth, is in a business, fully satisfied that he had been shamefully exposed condition. We trust, swindled. for the sake of common decency, that

A SHARP TRICK.

A STRONG AND RELIABLE INSURANCE somebody will cause the necessary pro-COMPANY.-We ask the attention of our tection to be thrown around this landmark readers, and those who may be seeking inof our city. It should be in truth as well surance, to the statement made on the 1st of January, 1868, by the Home Insurance -The gifted and deserving Hernande: COMPANY, of New Haven, Conn., to be Orphan Children give one of their spicy

found in another column. and unique entertainments in New Albany The rapid and successful career of this this evening. We ardently hope that they company has been wonderful, in fact, such will be treated more generously by the as to place it in the front rank, among the people of New Albany than they were first and strongest institutions of the kind in the country. A short history of its operations may be learned from the followwho gave his name as Parsons, went to ing statistics of its business during the Nashville on Saturday, in search of a past eight years, showing it has been remissing daughter, who was induced to ceived with increasing popularity among its own particular customers and the insuring public generally, and at the same time proving that its growth has been healthy and vigorous.

In the year 1859 the company went into operation upon a paid up cash capital of \$150,000. During that year, embracing a period of two months only, it having opened office on the 1st day of November. that point. At the thirty-fifth round of a meeting with no losses. Eight years after, the premium receipts amounted \$3,296or in the year 1867, the premium receipts amounted to \$1,850,025, and the losses paid amounted to \$1,137,935 for that year



The directors and stockholders of the Home, equal to the demands made upon them for greater insurance facilities, promptly met these demands by increasing the capital, and we are assured the ubscription books did not remain open three days at any period of such increase. In 1860 the cash capital was increased to \$200,000, in 1864 to \$500,000, and in -An arrangement has been made with 1866 to one million dollars. To-day the

the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company has a cash capital and surplus Company by which it agrees to take the exceeding a million and a half. The Home Insurance Company of New sponsible for all its running expenses. If | Haven has been represented in this city, there should be an excess of receipts over since its organization, by Mr. Benj. D. expenses, the surplus is to be paid over to Kennedy, as its agent, at his office, No. preliminary remarks, conferred the degree | the State of Tennessee. If there be any | 142 West Main street, below Fourth street. the state of Tennessee. If there be any decided deficit, the Louisville and Nash-ville Company is to make it up. Either barty has the power to terminate the ar-inconsiderable, but they have always been sub-letting no one enter at any time, and of Doctor of Medicine upon the following decided deficit, the Louisville and Nash- During the eight years the company has party has the power to terminate the ar- inconsiderable, but they have always been fact that funds have already been subwe call will. Higher than matter, stronger

scribed, under the auspices of the city authorities, for the erection of a statue of indeed one of the most skillfully managed and enterprising insurance companies in the State of Connecticut or out of it.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—Mr. Edwin Forrest's engagement is going on as brilliantly as could be wished. He appeared before another immense and fashionable audience last night as Othello. The representation was grand and impressive.

Mr. Forrest's Othello is certainly one of his greatest histrionic successes. It is unparalleled by any of his cotemporaries that we have seen. We much regret that we lack time and space to discuss the merits of the impersonation at length.

Miss Lillie made as lovely and modest and bride-like a Desdemona as ever graced our theater. She was the cynosure of all limbs stride across continents, leap Mr. Forrest's Othello is certainly one of oceans, and span the world. Equally his greatest histrionic successes. It is unmind. Body and soul are its Caliban and that we have seen. We much regret that Ariel. Like the creative fiat of God, its we lack time and space to discuss the in accomplished acts. Sometimes, like a Miss Lillie made as lovely and modest and good, easy monarch, it nods on its throne, bride-like a Desdemona as ever graced our and a dreamy listlessness broods over its whole realm. But, when it is fully eyes, and her scrupulous fidelity to the theater. She was the cynosure of all aroused, who can say what the tenderest letter and spirit of the role elicited the body, sustained by its mighty influence, may not endure, or the weakest soul, most liberal applause. Amelia was truthfully and effectively rendered by Miss spurred by its terrible energy, may not Isadore Cameron, for which she was accorded much praise. Mr. Hill's Iago was loudest voice, not only every power of quite artistically delineated, but we have seen it excelled by more than one actor. but other men hear its command and In the hands of Mr. Langdon, Cassio stood hasten to obey. Far and near they move forth a conspicuous mark for admiration. The part has seldom been interpreted so well in Louisville. In general the play was given most cleverly, proving the company's excellence in the uppermost range

> Mr. Forrest will this evening sustain his specially great character of Jack Cade.

of the legitimate drama.

THE MEMPHIS, CLARKSVILLE, AND LOUIS VILLE RAILROAD,-The arrangement between this and the Louisville and Nashville railroad, made on the 18th, we learn from the Nashville papers, is working satisfactorily. Dr. Cliffe, the Receiver, and Mr. Robert Meek, the Superintendent, have paid the employes as far as their means would go, and are applying every dollar coming isto their hands to that purpose. A portion of the employes have been fully paid, and the remainder partially paid and received satisfactory assurances that all will go well henceforward A number of them have gone to work again, and the trains are running regu-

LUCKY ONES AT THE FAIR. -The folbriefly mentioned the self-destruction of I wing parties have won the articles opposite their names, and they can be had at the office of the Masonic Temple every

evening this week at 3 o'clock: vening this week at 3 o'clock:

N. F. Harris, one box cigars.

Thressa Van Hutti, one sewing machine.

Mr. Hegan, one silver butter dish.

P. McDonald, one bead basket.

P. McDonald, one bead basket.

Hulsey, pin cushion.

Mr. Barrett, prayer book.

J. Flanacio, albom.

J. Flanacio, albom.

A. Glass, breakfast castor.

F. Akers, bottle wine.

E. Dougherty, box.

Slevin, sontag. . Mark, picture (Saviour.)
rtin Foley, picture.
rtin Foley, picture.
Leahy, worsted cape.
Fitzpatrick, fifty bushels coal (T. P.Cain).
ry O'Brian, cake.
S. E. Thomas, little blue dress and sock.
Mathews, Bishop Lavielle.
S. John Bell, crucifixion.

North Carolina farmers are planting

THE COURTS. LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON, E. S. CRAIG ON THE BENCH The session yesterday morning was very quiet one, and the amount of business transacted was slight. against Mary Hawkins was continued.

A peace warrant by G. Scott Jones Wm. Atmore, Sidney Muir, William Thomas, Chas. Rawson, and Chas. Riddle charged with disorderly conduct, were dis-

Francis Simms, stealing a dress from Sallie Cooke, \$100 to answer. John Graney, assault and battery upon Edward Coughlin, suspended.

worth over \$4 from Wm. French, con Joseph Bloomgart, embezzlement, dis charged on motion of the Commonwealth

FEDERAL COURTS.

HON, BLAND BALLARD ON THE BENCH. U. S. vs. Daniel Cheatham, defendant entered his appearance. U. S. vs. P. T. Hamilton, defendant di

charged U. S. vs. Beazley, &c., same order. U. S. vs. 2 bbls distilled spirits, writ of restitution issued to J. T. Barklett. U. S. vs. W. C. Young, set for 10th

U. S. vs. A. J. & J. G. Smith, nolle pros U. S. vs. J. D. Kirby, defendant dis-U. S. vs. 2 copper stills, rule vs. W. M.

U. S. vs. N. E. Dubois, death of defend ant suggested and abatement. U. S. vs. J. H. Richardson, nolle pros.

U. S. vs. W. T. Church, same order. U. S. vs. 1 steam engine boiler, stills

&c., judgment of condemnation. The stills in this case were ordered to be de stroyed by the Marshal. U. S. vs. 8 barrels whisky, &c.; set for Saturday.

U. S. vs. 2 barrels distilled spirits; rule vs. Philip Speed dismissed.

CIRCUIT COURT. The case of the United States vs. Pres ley Barker and John Finch, which has arrested the attention of this court for the last three days, was brought to a close yes terday. Hon. Albert G. Rhea, of Russellville, Ky., concluded the arguments on behalf of the defense. He was followed by Col. Bristow, who made the closing speech on behalf of the United States. The case was then submitted to the jury. but up to the time of adjournment they had not returned a verdict, and were adjourned until this morning.

Mr. Clark Mills has furnished a design for a Lincoln monument, in Washington, at an estimated cost of two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars. It is intended to commemorate the Proclamation of Emancipation. The design contemplates a monument about sixty feet in height, surmounted by a bronze statue of Lincoln in the act of signing the proclamation. At his feet, Liberty and Justice are pleading, while behind him s its Time watching the hour-glass. The shape of the column is triangular, and at its base are three groups, representing different phases of slavery. Between the groups, and above them, are bas-reliefs, representing the firing on Fort Sumter, the Senate and House passing the amendment to the Constitution, Lincoln's Cabinet in Council, the leaders of the Emancipation cause, the fall of scribed, under the auspices of the city | keeping one whole wing o

The following petitions were filed adjudication in bankruptcy yesterday:

NEURALGIA. - We have cut from the Alta California a recipe for the cure of neuralgia, which the editor of that paper claims to have been effective in several cases of his own knowledge. He says:

Some time ago we published, at the request of a friend, a recipe to cure neural-gia. Half a drachm of sal-ammonia in an There are about six hundred Mexicans in the bands, but they operate in small divisions. The instance of their entrance to Tulancingo, as quoted above, is a sample of their daring. That city has from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, yet twenty-five of the plateados went fin to it, hunted for the comandante, and, not finding him, carried his horses to their resorts.

Kidnapping people and holding them for ransom is their principal source of revenue. Ladies of wealthy families are taken by them and held until ransomed, but no instance of their receiving personal harm or insult while in their power is known. In 1853 they kidnapped a wealthy widow of the city of Puebla and demanded and received \$50,000 ransom money for liberating her. Their recruits are mostly from the wealthy families of the cities of Mexico, Puebla, and Toluca. They live a jovial, extravagant life, and are free from prosecution as long as the gia. Half a drachm of sal-ammonia in an ounce of camphor water, to be taken a teaspoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated several times, at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once. Half a dozen different persons have since tried the recipe, and in every case an immediate cure has been effected. In one the sufferer, a lady, had been affected for more than a week, and her physician had been unable to alleviate her sufferings, when a solution of sal-ammonia and camphor water relieved her in a few minutes. The remedy is certainly worth a trial.

Santa Guadalupe.—The largest cathedral on this continent is that of the city of Mexico, which has the largest bell with the richest metal employed in bell making. Every pound of it is valued at sixty-five dollars. The church most richly decorated with gold and silver ornaments is that of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe, at the village of Guadalupe, two miles north of the city of Mexico. This church is supposed to be erected upon the spot where the patron saint of Mexico, Guadalupe, rested while on her visit to the earth. The anniversary of this visitation is cele-The anniversary of this visitation is celebrated at this village every year, beginning on the 12th and lasting to 20th of December. One fifth of all the female children born in Mexico are named Guadalupe, Lupe for short, out of respect to Santa Guadalupe. The railings around the altars, the chandeliers, the communion chalices, and plates are all made of gold. Before the Liberal government began to plunder the altars of the cathedrals and churches, this church and the form of the cathedrals and churches, this church and the form of the cathedrals and churches, this church and the form of the cathedrals and churches, this church and the cathedrals and churches, this church and the cathedrals are cathedrals. its furniture were valued at \$3,000,000. -

POVERTY AND STARVATION IN LONDON.
[Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

There seems to be no abatement in the terrible poverty and privation in this metropolis. It is said that when the late tropolis. It is said that when the late Count Cavour visited London, he had the curiosity to make a night expedition to the east end of it, in company with an inspector of police, and the result was so shocking that the Italian statesman thanked Heaven, that, poor as his country was, it could not supply, from one end to the other, such a hideous amount of misery and profligacy. Bad as things were then, they are now infinitely worse. Not a newspaper but contains enough to make one's heart ache; details shaming our selfish and one-sided civilization. Take one: A poor wretch, found begging in the streets, is sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonentenced to twenty-one days' imprison tent with hard labor! When taken t Cornelius Murphy, stealing property il he dies in a day and a half. "The an obstinate pauper for you," as Mr. Bumble would say. "The man was only one of fifty-one hapless wretches sent to Holloway Prison last week, thirty-four of whom, by the governor's own admission, are nearly in the same state of exhaustion as the poor creature who died. "Some are in rags; some almost as naked as the beasts, or covered with hardly anything but the vermin that eat into their ulcerated wounds. All are literallay starvng, and for being like this, and asking for ood, they are sent off to twenty-one days and labor and harder fare in a prison." I

they go to the parish work-house for re lief, they are set to picking oakum or breaking stones, and what kind of em ployments these are, Mr. Greenwood (the "Amateur Casual") has been good enough to tell us in the Star. The rate of paymen Anatch casaal, has been good enough to tell us in the Star. The rate of payment is three half-pence a bushel for the stones broken, until a shilling is so carned, and a penny a bushel afterward, and in addition, one loaf a week for every child a man has. "I s'pose they think that the stones get softer after eight bushels have been broke," an engine stoker remarked, ruefully—an intelligent young fellow who had been out of work since March last, and had a wife and six children, and here are the oakum pickers. "Even in a casual ward I think I never saw such a crew of hopelessly, poverty-stricken ones. Their clothes were, as a rule, tattered and dirty, their faces bristly with neglected beard, while their unstockinged feet peeped out of their broken and worn-out boots. There was a mildewy look about the wretched company, such as I never before witnessed, a mildewy U. S. vs. James Williams, judgment on

valley of Cherreuse, one of the richest of art museums extant, and to induce Ingres to paint for him there some great work worthy of his pencil, he offered him 60,060 francs, and free quarters in the chateau for himself and his family, furnishing all the servants and paying all the expenses. Ingres accepted, but with reluctance, and he and his wife were duly installed in a luxurious and splendid suit of rooms. After some time the Duke showed him the chamber the walls of which he was to decorate, but with delicacy made no stipulation as to the size, subject or style of the desired painting, saying:

"Voita! I insist on nothing; do just what you will and when you will." Ingres responded by demanding that some excellent paintings by Gleize—"rubbish," as he termed them—should first be scratched off. The duke compiled and absented himself, and for the next two months the painter and his wife explored at their leisure the heavylife conjunct of Dervines.

and his wife explored at their leisure the

beautiful environs of Dampierre. The following year the duke received from In-gres complaints that his wife could not endure the cook allowed them and must

have another, with additional accommodations, and that the blue velvet hangings of the room to be painted must be changed for gray to harmonize with his subject; and the easy duke at once assented. Summer,

owever, was again spent out of doors i

This he allowed to remain for some years as the painter had left it, but subsequently covered with a rich collection of ancient armor the drawing for which he had paid 60,000 francs.—Nation.

base is seventy-five miles long. Although they have been outlawed by every conservative administration, they have always been found in the Liberal army. Juarez pardoned them in 1867. They then joined Diaz's army, fought at Puebla and in front of Mexico until that city fell, when they returned to Mount Mellinghe and to

hey returned to Mount Melincha and to

There are about six hundred Mexicans

are free from prosecution as long as the Liberal administration is in power.— Brownsville (1exas) Ranchero.

ss I never before witnessed, a mildewy ook about their faces as well as their lothes, and an effluvia sickening to think f, as though the forlora hundred had nat morning crawled out of a damp celurin which they had lose hear in wrea. lar in which they had long been incarce-rated. Every one of the hundred had his bunch of oakum, over which they em-ployed their dull fingers, melancholy as men working for their death rather than heir living.' A COSTLY SKETCH.—Twenty years ag he Duke de Lusnes was making of his magnificent chateau of Dempierre, in the calley of Cherreuse, one of the richest of

Home Insurance Company ASSETS. Real Estate owned by the Company...
Loans on Mortgages......
United States Bonds, 5-20...
Missouri State Bonds...
Visconsin State Bonds...
Visconsin State Bonds...
Virginia State Bonds...
National Bank Stocks...
Canada Bank Stocks...
Loans on collateral and on call.
Cash on hand and in Banks...
Cash in hands of Agents...
Interest accrued... tents accrued 2,303 00 alyages on Fire and Inland Losses undetermined 51,451 44 ther property owned by the Company 25,978 88 \$1,619,070 34 D. R. SATTERLEE, President

Office Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co A CALLED meeting of the Stock-

A GENUINE ACCOUNT

THE EARLY LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE LEDGER

IS READY IN

THE NEW YORK LEDGER

FOR THIS WEEK,

FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES AND

NEWS DEPOTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE SILVER HIGHWAYMEN.—Twenty-five plateados entered the town of Tulancingo the other day, and took off horses belonging to Gen. Rojo, the military commander of the place, whom they were after, but failed to find.—Mexican Standard.

The plateados are a band of brigands or highwaymen, whose origin dates further back than the beginning of the present century. The name signifies "the silverplated," and was given them on account of their display of silver-plated arms, dress, and horse equipments. Every piece of metal, such as buckles, stirrups, buttons, bridle-bits, and even to the horses shoes of this band, are either made of solid silver or are plated.

They are the dread and scourge of the valleys of Mexico, Toluca, and Puebla, and stories of their operations are as numerous as those of our Indian wars. Their stand-by resort is the mountain fastnesses of Mount Melincha, situated northeast of Puebla, a mountain the diameter of whose base is seventy-five miles long. Although they have been outlawed by every conand girl. The first number is illustrated by an en father, as will appear by his portrait and by these account of Grant's early life.

> ROBERT BONNER, Publisher, New York.

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO., COTTON SAIL DUCK.

(NPIDENTIAL.—Young men who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, which unit them for business, pleasure, or the duties of married life; also middle aged and old men, who, from the foliles of youth or other causees, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the secret bread, one, should first read "The Secret Bread," by permising "The Secret Friend." Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents, Address Dr. CHARLES A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass.

The Chicago newspapers, since the completion of their Lake Tunnel, are congratulating themselves on the comparative cheapness with which they have procured an excellent supply of water. The total cost of the tunnel and the works and pipes connected withit was \$2,701,294 In New York the water-works cost \$23,500,000; in Brooklyn, \$5,000,000; in Boston, \$5,500,000; in Philadelphia, exclusive of the system of distribution, \$3,000,000; in Washington, \$2,800,000; in St. Louis, \$1,800,000; in Cincinnati, \$1,359,000. An unpleasant woman in Ohio has been poisoning her whole family.

BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES!-500 Cages. of all kinds, just received. The flaest le in the city. For sale at low prices, whole sale and retail. Also, singing canaries always on hand, by f27-3t PYNE & CREIGHTON.

The regular monthly meeting of he Kentucky Horticultural Society takes place next Saturday morning at 11 clock, at the office of Mr. Benjamin D. Kennedy, Treasurer. There will be a meeting of the Eighth Ward Democratic Club at their

hall, ever the St. Nicholas saloon, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 71 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is desired, as business o importance will come before the meeting By order of the President. G. C. SHADBURN, Sec'y. The greatest bargains in this city, n men's and boys' fine clothing and fur-

nishing goods, can be had at the Masonic Temple Clothing and Furnishing-store corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, as they are selling their entire stock at New York cost. Go one, go all, and examin their stock and satisfy yourselves.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., Commission Merchants & Bankers,

LOST.

LOST - Cow-A brown Cow-

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS is to give notice that, on the

INS. CO. STATEMENT.

DANIEL TROWBRIDGE, CHARLES WII SON. Vice-Pres'ts. S. L. TALCOTT, WM. S. GOODELL, Secretary.

B. D. KENNEDY, Agent, Office No. 142 West Main st

BY HIS FATHER,

The subscription price of the Ledger is \$3 a year

And all kinds of Cotton Canvas, 14 to 150 lnch. wide, Felting Duck. Car Covering, Bagging, Ravee Duck, Sail Twines, &c., Seamless Bags, "Mon-tana" and "Ontario," American, and Eng-lish Bunting,

59 Broad Street, New York. E. A. BRINKEBHOFF, J. SPENCER TURNER, THEODORE POLHEMUS, H. D. POLHEMUS, Special jan27 dly

JULIUS LEHNERT, GUNSMITH, Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer
in Breech-loading and Muzzleloading Double Guns, Riffes, Single
Guns, Pistols, and a full assortment
of Ammunition, Repairs promptly
attended to.
119 Julius Lehnert.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on the

THIS is to give notice that, on th

Motice.

THIS is to give notice that, on the

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of listory of the War Between the States THOMAS J. HURLEY, non of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 17 d3m&w13 148 West 4th st., Cincinnati

Wotice.

THIS is to give notice that, on the WANTED-To exchange busines WANTED, on CONSIGNMENT.

THIS is to give notice that, on the

Wotice. THIS is to give notice that, or the

2.000 bags fair to prime Rio Cof Clork A. M.
W. A. MERIWETHER,
U. S. Marshal as Message, WEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

THIS is to give notice that, on th N order to deliver goods alread To Manufacturers of Tobacco

Motice.

A FTER an experience of twenty five years in the MILL MAKING business, have improved and have secured letters paleut o TOBACCO FLATTENING MILLS by which one-third, more Tobacco is pressed in the PHIS is to give notice that, on the With confidence I refer to the tobacconists this city. I am prepared to make them of a size, and in any quantity, with dispatch. Order promptly attended to.

For further particulars, &c., apply to or address the confidence of th

Notice.

Notice.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, 94 Breadway, N. Y.
Messix, S. Vanduzer & Co., 198 Greenwich st.,
"Hall & Ruckel, 218 Greenwich st.,
G. Bruce. Son, & Co., Type Founders, 18
Chambers st., N. Y.
Hagar & Co., Type Founders, 38 Gold st.,
N. Y. THIS is to give notice that, on the 2st day of February, A. D., 1868. a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ERCHARD G. MERRELL, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the companies of the control of the delivery of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of bis estate, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be helden at No. 14 Centre street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 1st day of April, 198, at 90 clock A. M. 200 clock and the control of Bankrupt and the state of the said bankrupt and the said of April, 198, at 90 clock A. M. 200 clock and the said and t THE undersigned are now associ A ated in the practice of law, and will continue to practice in all Courts in Louisville-Unite States, Bankruptcy, and State-and in the Courts in Louisville-Unite States, Bankruptcy, and State-and in the Courts i

Notice. THIS is to give notice that, on the 21st day of February. A. D. 1888, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of 20 Mr. By A. D. 1888, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of 40 Mr. By A. D. By B. By A. D. By A. D. By A. D. By B. By A. D. By A. D. By B. By

f26 d2 Notice. THIS is to give notice that, on the bankruptcy was issued against the estate of the bankruptcy was issued against the estate of the bankruptcy was issued against the estate of the bankruptcy was been adjudged a bank wint on his own neitlion; that the payment of as

Notice. THIS is to give notice that, on the ankinptey was issued against the estate of cankinptey was issued against the estate of CHARLES S. ROBARDS, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kensen and State of Kens

The Secret Friend. The secret Fr Notice.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, . . President. Cash Assets Invested in Bond and Mortgage or U.S. Stocks,

825,250,000.

ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, Secretar

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, Gen'l Agent, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

ACENTS WANTED.

WANTED-AGENTS.-

NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MA

WANTED-100 strictly first-class

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First-class Passenger Steamer
leave as above every TUESDAY
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MARSHAL'S SALES. Desirable Residence, opposite Fair Grounds, for Sale. ON Monday, March 2, 1868, at 11

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t this office until March 4, 1868, for ssary Stationery at this Depot until consisting of the following article ms Letter Paper, ruled:

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BOARDING .- A few gentlem

MY connection with the house of James A. Clark & Co. ceased on the 1st inst. Feb. 25, 1868-d10 GEO. W. MORRIS. THE BEST FITTING

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WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. Adjutant-General Thomas appeared in the Supreme Court this morning, accom-panied by his counsel, Richard T. Merrick and Walter S. Cox, with Joseph H. Brad-ley, sr., as advisory counsel. Judges Oler and Fisher sat by the side of Judge Cart-A supcena was issued this morning to Mr. Stanton to appear in court and bring with him bis commission as Secre-tary of War; also certain official papers Judge Cartter asked if the counsel were ready to proceed with the case of

n. Thomas. Ir. Riddle introduced Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, associate counsel for Mr. Stanton. Mr. Carpenter, owing to illness and the importance of the case, asked a con-tinuance till to-morrow. Mr. Merrick ob-jected on the ground of public interests. Judge Cariter was disposed to grant a con-

Mr. Merrick asked that the case be con-Chambers Judge Cariter declined, as he and his bail surrendered him into the cus-tody of the Marshal of the District. He was, therefore, a prisoner, and the counsel asked for a writ of habers corpus.

Judge Certier declined to imprison Gen. Thomas, believing he would appear c-morrow, and informed him he could go

EUROPE.

[DISPATCHES BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE]

Important Changes in the British Cabi majorismit Changes in the British Cabi-net-Resignation of Mr. Disraeli and Earl Derby-Abyssinian Advices Favor-able-Arrest of an American in Paris-The Treaty Between the United States and Germany-Persons Wishing to Eu-

It is now thought Mr. Disraeli will resign his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Sir Staford Northcotte will take his place. No one has yet been named as the probable successor of the latter as Scoretary of State for India.

London, Feb. 25-Midnight. Official dispatches from General Napier say the envoy sent by him to Prince Kar-si was well received at Dobar, and found warriors, with their chiefs, assem bled at Adovas, by whom he was heartily

Paris, Feb. 25-Eve. Mr. Packer, an American, who took part in the alleged disturbance at the Odeon Theater, on the performance of Victor Hugo's drama Ruy Blass, has been tried, and been sentenced to six days' imprisonment and the payment of a slight fine. BERLIN, Feb. 25-Eve.

The new treaty, which has been concluded between the United States and the North German Confederation, provides that natives of Germany must obtain a license to emigrate, which shall be registered. service in Germany.

New York, Feb. 26. released from the obligation of military

The London cable dispatches confirm the resignation of Earl Derby. Mr. Dis-raeli goes to Osborne to see the Queen on ednesday.
Abyssinian dispatches state that the in-

Pubitants met by Napier's envoy were all Liendly to the English, and the women of Adova cheered the military mission when it entered that town.

THE WEST.

Mail Destroyed by Indians-Great Suc-Storm on the Plains-Ma New Bridge at St. Louis,

St. Louis, Feb. 26. A letter from Fort Berthold, Dec. 23d, says the mail from St. Paul to Helena, Montana, via Forts Stevenson, Buford,

Montana, via Foris Stevenson, Buford, and Benton, was partially destroyed by a band of Sioux Indiane, near White Earth river, on the 9th, and the mail carriers warned that if they were again caught they would be killed.

The hostile Sioux encamped on Yellowstone river are endeavoring to induce the friendly tribes on the Little Missouri and Big Knick rivers to include the property of the property of the state of the property of Big Knife rivers to join them in a war on the whites. They have offered them 300 horses to do so, and say if they persist in refusing they will force them into hostili-

Another letter from Berthold, dated Jan. 16, says that two weeks previous the severest snow-storm had prevailed in that region that had been known for ten years. At Fort Stevenson the troops had been obliged to burn a warehouse and nearly all their lumber to prevent them from freez-ing. Cattle and mules were actually bu-ried in snow, and a large number had

een frozen to death. The Indians in the neighborhood of Berthold are in a starving condition, being obliged to eat horses to sustain life. The foundation of the stone bridge across the Mississippi at this point was

number of citizens.

The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature yesterday passed the Senate bill allowing all persons to practice law with-out respect to color or sex.

MEXICO.

Extinguishment of the National Debt Capture of a Rebel Schooner-President Juarez to Visit Washington.

Baron Tinsdale, from France, and Senor Iturbide, have arrived, en route to

The national debt of Mexico is to be extinguished by the sale of confiscated prop-The Youki Indians have attacked several Mexican towns and assassin

general.

President Juarez is to visit Washington.

The rebel schooner Oriente has been captured off Yucatan. Reinforcements and money are called for to suppress the Yucatan rebellion.

It was feared that Canales would capture the specie en route from Monterey to Venezuela advices state the rebellion was almost entirely suppressed.

WEST INDIES

Later from Jamaica and St. Croix.

HAVANA, Feb. 25. Jamaica dates to the 18th state that the American Consul was acting vigorously to obtain redress for the outrage on the schooner Hannah Grant. Breadstuffs were advancing. States a clear profit of one million dollars. So of Illinois. Hundreds of thousands of acres in the West could never have been The coffee crop was good.

A hurricane occurred at Nassau on the settled without the grant of alternate se ons, and the improvements had enabled be Government to sell the reserved sec-ons. That had been based upon a prin-

The ship Purveyor had arrived at St. Croix to assist the Monongahela. The sugar crop will be one quarter larger than usual.

Robert Spence, Collector of Customs at this port, died this morning.

A furious snow storm set in yesterday merning and continued with great violence until noon to-day. Railways are all blocked up. The trains which left yesterday stuck in the snow banks a short distance from the city. The storm has prevailed with great fury from London to Belleville.

Adjourned.

Mr. Williams presented a petition from the citizens of Allegheny county, Pa., complaining of the burden of taxation, and praying for a reduction of Government expenses and for the proper adjustment of duties. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Senate amendment to the House

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

CONCER ESSIONAL

on the Secretary of the Interior for the evidence and report of the commission appointed under the fifth article of the treaty with the Choetaw and Chickanaw Indians and for a word from the Secretary of the Interior on such report, which was adopted.

ras adopted.

Mr. Mungen, asked leave to offer a reso-ution, reciting that the welfare of the country, and especially of the dominant party at this particular juncture, impera-tively demand the admission of at least

out further delay Alabama be admitte into the Union, and that any member of any party, or any other man votin against the resolution be adjudged guilt

nto the expediency of so amending th comestead law as to excuse honorably dis-harged soldiers from payment of the fee.

Mr. Kerr offered a resolution directing

ferred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Publi

Lands to inquire into the propriety of ceding to the State of Ohio the 40,000

cres of unsurveyed and undisposed o cres of land in the Virginia Military Dis

rict. Adopted.

A bill to provide for the payment of

'ensions. Messrs. Perham, Beatty, and Van Aer

r, which amounts to \$100,000, shall have

tion passed. On motion of Mr. Beatty, Sergeant-at

arms was directed to pay to the order of the widow of Cornelius S. Hamilton, late a

urred in and a committee of conference appointed.
Mr. Holman objected.
The House went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Schofield in the chair, o

the bill making a partial appropriation for the expenses of the Indian Department

The House again went into Committee

on the Indian partial appropriation bill. The bill, after discussion, was laid aside to be reported to the House, and the com-mittee took up sunday civil expense bills

up and that no more money shall be paid on their account except for safe-

Mr. Chanler opposed the amendment,

ered the least service either in prevent

ere built under a scare and apprehension

that the United States might have a war with Canada, and they were never intended for revenue purposes. He had letters from gentlemen living near the lakes, stating

that there was no extravagance more cul

pable than maintaining these cutters. A schooner could be bought for \$2,000 and run for \$20 or \$30 a day that would do

ore service against smuggling than these

Mr. Upson remarked that not one of

hem ever made a seizure.

Mr. Pike suggested that the steam-cuters were handy for pic-nic purposes.

Mr. Allison said he was assured by many

officers that it was a fraud upon the Go

Mr. Lynch thought it rather suspicion

that the opposition came from the repre-sentative's constituents, who might have

XLTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION. Report of the Impeachment Com of the Senate-Order Taken for the Appearance of the President - Another Supplementary Reconstruction Bill Passed-Appropriation Bill Manipulated in the House.

Washington, Feb. 26. SENATE.

The chair submitted a communication rom the German Emigration Union of incinnati in regard to the treatment of migrants on ship board. Referred to the lommittee on Commerce.

Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Yates presented a memorial from
the citizens of Utah praying for the creation of the territory of Wyoming and the
annexation of Utah and Idaho thereto. Referred to the Committee on Territoric Mr. Patierson, of New York, present a petition from 4,000 citizens of Louisian ting for h their greivances and hard ships. Referred to the Committee on Ju

diciary.

Mr. Morgan reported, from the Commit-tee on Finance, the House joint resolution authorizing the Comptroller of Currency

authorizing the Comptroller of Carrency to revoke the appointment of receiver of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, New York, and restore the charter of ead bank. Adopted.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill defining the jurisdiction of United States Courts in certain cases, introduced Feb. 17th, with amendments striking out the clause dismissing all cases now mending in the Supreme Court cases now pending in the Supreme Cour-which have grown out of the execution o the reconstruction acts, changing the va-rious acts which authorize an appeal in such cases to the Supreme Court to their suspension, and providing that no law heretofore passed extending the judicial system of the United States over the ten rebel States shall be construed to recognize any State government existing their in until the Senators and Representatives from such States shall be admitted, or Congress shall recognize State govern-

ments therein as valid.

Mr. Stewart, form the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the surren-der of persons convicted of certain crimes with amendments. It forbids persons adjudged guilty of certain crimes being allowed to enter the United States, and authorizes the President, on satisfactory

country from whence they came.

After discussion on the subject of extradition, during which it appeared that the Secretary of War to place at the dis-posal of the Lincoln Monument Associa-tion damaged captured ordnance out of radition, during which it appeared that he bill did not apply to persons convicted of political offences, and it was amended to meet the case of countries with which which to cast a statue, provided no meta-shall be appropriated until the voluntarily appropriated contributions for that pur-pose actually in the hands of the Treasur

we have no extradition treaties.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to provide that the principles of extradition reaties be applied to those countries. After further discussion the bill was re-Mr. Howard from a select committee of

seven, to whom was referred the message of the House on the subject of impeach-ment, reported the following resolution: WHEREAS, The House of Representa-tives, on the 25th day of the present month, by two of their members, Messrs. Stevens and Bingbam, at the bar of the Senate, impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high rimes and misdemeanors in office, and aformed the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same; and, likewise demanded that the Senate take the proper order in the premises, there-

Resolved, That the Senate take the proper order thereon, of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives. The Committee also recommend that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify the House of Representatives of this resolution. ves of the passage of this reso

On motion of Mr Saulsbury the Senate cok up the supplementary reconstruction oil, upon which Mr. Saulsbury addressed

The bill was postponed to Monday, Mr. Thayer having the floor.

A bill to provide for the deficiency of the expenses incurred in connection with the Sioux Indian reservation was taken up, and steer debate was referred to the up, and ster debate was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.
Several messages from the President were presented.
The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President transmit.

ting the report of the Secretary of State in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to the appointment of Anson Burlingame to diplomatic and other missions by the Emperor of China; also a report of the General of the Army in reply to a resolution of ling for revenue and other missions. The appropriation for the western coast was raised to \$60,000.

Mr. Churchill moved an amendment providing that the river days and amendment providing that the river days are selected to the control of the northern coast of Indiana on the Northwestern Lakes, \$75,000, and for the western coast, \$30,000; lighthouses, \$1,740.

Emperor of China; also a report of the General of the Army in reply to a resolution calling for copies of orders issued, in regard to the third military district, to Generals Pope and Meade. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Harlan, now concurred in the House amendments to the bill appropriating \$150,000 for the temporary relief of the destitute population of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill to provide

Mr. Wilson called up the bill to provide for the sale by the Secretary of War of the lands, tenements, and water privileges belonging to the United States, at or near Harper's Ferry. The Committee on Military Affairs recommend an amendment donating a certain portion of the lands to

Harper's Ferry. The Committee on Military Affairs recommend an amendment donating a certain portion of the lands to the college chartered by West Virginia.

Mr. Hendricks did not know why improved property of the United States should be given to a State without even a requirement that it should be exposed at public sale, or without any of the guards though the very service to be recessed. hows by experience to be necessary.

Mr. Pomeroy believed that the property was at the place where John Brown was executed, and perhaps it would be agreea-ble for the Senate to strike out this provison and give it to the heirs of John

dered the least service either in preventing smuggling or in any other way.

Mr. Humphrey gave a different view of the subject. If these vessels were withdrawn, the government would lose this year through smuggling more than their entire cost. He hoped the House would deliberate before doing an act so largely in the interest of smugglers.

Mr. Washburne stated that these cut'ers were built under a scare and emprehension Mr. Hendricks said the Senator could Mr. Hendricks said the Senator could donate his own money for that purpose if he pleased. He questioned his right, however, to give this property to them or any seminary of learning or the State of West Virginia.

Mr. Fessenden thought it rather late in the darker a Western Senator to the state of the darker as western.

the day for a Western Senator to object to giving land for the benefit of learning or State. He had an impression that the Government had a right to dispose of them as they saw fit. The State of Indiana had your remediate parties of while land. a very respectable portion of public lands for benefit of education, railroads and other purposes, without any horror bei

Mr. Hendricks said the criticism in re-gard to Western lands came with bad grace from the Senator from Maine, in view of the fact that the Government had

view of the fact that the Government had never realized a cent of money from lands in the State of Maine.

Mr. Fessenden—The United States Government never owned any there.

Mr. Hendricks said that was because the State would not cede it to the United States. The Government had made a clear profit out of the public lands of Indiana of one hundred million dollars, getting them for something like twenty-two an interest in smuggling.
Without disposing of the subject the Mr. Van Trump presented a petition from the citizens of the Reserve, in Ohio, in favor of a general reduction of the army and navy, civil expenses of the Govern-ment, and the readjustment of the revenue ting them for something I'ke twenty-two cents an acre, and selling them at \$1 25 to \$2. Who, then, could speak with good grace upon such a proposition if a Sena-tor from Indiana or Ohio could not? The lance of Ohio had realized to the United Referred to the Committee on Ways nd Means. Adjourned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Whereabouts of Steamships-Progress the War on the Parana-Cholera in Bu-

enos Ayres. NEW YORK, Feb. 26. New York, Feb. 26.
The steamer Mississippi brings Rio Jateiro dates to the 27th of January.
The frig ate Piscataqua sailed from Rio
or China on the 29th ult.
The Pawnee was at Rio on the 29th.

WASHINGTON.

lies the controversy which is now passin the ordeal of the highest tribunal of th country, and that, in contrast with it gravity there, a preliminary examination here, which must terminate with the set of Impeachment-Whisky Tax-Stan-ton's Requisitions Honored-General Thomas' Trial-He is Discharged-Stan-Remarks to a Delegation of Citizens of Maryland - Correspondence Between Gen. Grant and the Commanders of Military Districts-Impeachment Com-mittee Taking Evidence.

here, which must terminate with the setsion of the Grand Jury, would take the character of trifling. I do not propose to be instrumental in instituting any suc proceedings under the avowals made before me to-day. I think my duty as

megistrate is properly discharged in dis missing the case upon the motion of the counsel for the defendant, and shall de so. Gen. Thomas, you can go bome. As Ger. Thomas left the court-room

As Ger. Thomas left the courtroom with his counsel, several hundred persons in the street welcomed him with cheers.

The Fresident in the course of his reply to a delegation of citizens from the District of Columbia, who waited upon

bis first of commons, who was a pos-bis today to present resolutions in re-gard to the rights of American citizens abroad, said: "I shall not attempt, in set terms or set phrases, to respond to the remarks which you have made in refer-

ence to the condition of affairs at present gutsting the public mind. The presenta-tion of such kind sentiments and encour-agement which they give, constrain me,

wever, to say they afford me a gratifica-

ion which words are inadequate to ex-orest. Such assurances, at this time, give see strength and courage in the fierce conflict which now prevails around us. Pointing you to the past as an index of

shat my future conduct will be, I beg to assure you, that, in an honest effort faith-ully to discharge the high and important futies impored on me by the Constitution and the laws, I will consider no personal

with its provisions God being willing, I will perform my luty, let the consequences be what they

From my advent in public life, now

From my advent in public life, now some years ago, to the present time I have passed through many ordeals in my struggle for the interests of the people, but never have I for a moment swerved from the straight line of duty; and, standing in this presence, I can solemnly declare that there has never been as yet an occarric when having the people size of the duty.

on when, having been assigned to duty,

which now threatens its ruin.

My faith in the American people is strong and abiding. I have never betrayd them, nor do I believe now, when waves of passion threaten to engulf the land,

ey will desert or abandon one who, in heir cause, is engaged in an earnest truggle for the preservation of constitu-onal liberty and in the supremacy of

ivil authori'y. I again thank you, gentlemen, for this

encouragement, and assure you that, so ong as the vital current continues to

warm and animate my existence, and memory holds its place, this occasion will

e remembered and cherished.

Among the documents read in the Senteto-day was one from Gen. Grant, which

I think your views sound, both in the onstruction which you give to the laws of congress, and the duties of the supporters

good government to see that when re enstruction is effected that no loop-hole

f the district commanders to study what

the framers of the reconstruction laws

vanted to express, as much as what they lo express, and to execute the laws ac-ording to that interpretation. These, I

elieve, they have generally done, and so as have the approval of all who approve he Congressional plan of reconstruction [Signed] U.S. GRANT, General.

"I would not interfere with the elections

very satisfactory reasons existed to do so.

Chinese Ambassador with treaty powers.
All the facts have already been published.
The committee of seven appointed to prepare articles of impeachment was in session all this afternoon, and it is said examined General Emory to ascertain whether the President made an effort to garrison Washington for the advancement of his purposes. Adjutant-General Thomas was also examined in reference to the President's order to

n reference to the President's order to him, directing that he take possession of the War Department.

Under the new arrangement with the Dominion of Canada the postage on inter-national letters will be reduced on the 1st

CALIFORNIA.

Legislative Support to the President— Comments of the Press—Probable Fea-ian Baid on Brifish Columbia—Impor-tant Legal Decision.

The Legislative assembly have adopted resolutions approving the action of the President, and censuring Congress.

The course pursued by the independent

ress on the coast is generally in support

The leading Democratic paper of this

city calls upon the President to declare martial-law in the District of Co-lumbia, and suspend civil business, in-cluding Congress, till the people can

A telegram from Victoria reported the arrival of the Fenian Head-Center. The

ecceipt of dispatches from reliable parties in San Francisco stating that the former

intended making a raid on British Colum-bia caused considerable excitement, and it is said that the information was of such a nature that Admiral Hastings deemed

it prudent to take immediate precaution-ary steps. Banking houses are also active in securing themselves from impending

By a decision of the Supreme Court o

British Columbia the property of Isaac Humphrey, an American citizen, who died intestate in Victoria, must revert to the Crown should there be no heirs to the same. The Chief Justice said the office of Consul was created for commercial

purposes only; no ministerial duties or privileges were attached. Consul Francis appeared in behalf of the United States.

The property in question is considerable

WISCONSIN.

Madison, Feb. 26.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.

Alabama and Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1867.

contains the following telegrams

To Maj. Gen. John Pope:

Washington, Feb. 26.

one State under the reconstruction act; and that it had been ascertained that many Alabama freedmen had deposited their votes in the postofiice contrary to the instructions of the military communder, and declaring it highly improper that such ballots should be lost, and that without further delay. Alabama, he admitted The delay of the House committee of The delay of the House committee of seven in framing articles of impeachment cgainst President Johnson is said to be owing to the fact that an impression exists that he cannot be convicted by the Senate on the prominent charge of violating the tenure-of/coffice act; hence the [committee to day engaged in framing the articles, with a view to secure a united party vote, and, if possible, to avoid all doubts.

It was agreed to-day by the majority of of high crimes and misdemeanors, and be immediately impeached.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, interrupted the reading of the resolution, and Mc. Chanler objected to its being received.

Mr. Van Hora, of New York, offered a resolution, its contractive of the second of the contractive of the second It was agreed to-day by the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means to re-port a bill retaining the whisky tax at \$2. Gen. Thomas did not visit the War Of-fice to-day, but, after his discharge from custody, went to the Executive mansion, Mr. Van Hora, of New York, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House information relating to the barbor at Wilson, Niagara county, in connection with the proposed ship canal, and to the propriety of Congress making appropriation for the improvement of said harbor. Adopted.

Mr. Julian offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expedience of so amending the , after a short interview with Mr.

The President to-day sent to the Senate e nomination of John W. Caldwell as The statement is unfounded that the reent regulations for issuing passports are been promulgated.

have been promulgated.

Reports were in circulation this morning that the Secretary of the Treasury had given orders that requisitions from the War Department signed by Stanton should not be honored at the Treasury.

All such reports are without foundation.

Requisitions from Stanton for various for the stanton of the s the Secretary of War to cause an examination by competent and impartial officers of the Engineers Corps, who shall report whether the Louisville company has located and is constructing a bridge at the head of the falls of the Ohio. Re-Requisitions from Stanton for various amounts on account of the War Department were passed through the proper bu-reaus of the Treasury Department this The room of the Supreme Court of the

District of Columbia was crowded this morning with both white and black spectators, to witness the proceedings in the case of Adjutant General Thomas, who, on Saturday, gave bail for his appearance before Chief Justice Carter. The members of the bar were also largely represented. Adjutant-General Thomas came into the

pensions out of the naval pension fund was referred to the Committee on Invalid com accompanied by his counsel, Richard T. Merrick, and Walter S. Cox, with Jos. H. Bradley, Sr., as advisory counsel. By order of Judge Carier, at twenty minutes past ten the Criminal Court was worned. nam reported a large number of bills from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, which were acted upon by the House. Mr. Van Horn, of New York, on leave, introduced a joint resolution authorizing subpæna was issued this morning for

As uspecha was issued this morning for Mr. Stanton to appear in court, and bring with him his commission as Sceretary of War, and also certain official papers.

After the transaction of some other business, Judge Odlin came into court, and took his seat at the right of Chief Justice

took his seat at the right of Chief Justice Carter, and Judge Fisher at the left of Judge Carter.

At twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, Judge Carter asked whether counsel were ready to proceed with the case of the United States against Adjutant-General Thomas?

Mr. Riddle introduced Mr. Carpenter, who said that heips unwell to day and been expended.

Mr. Butler moved to amend by extending the resolution to all associations of a similar character, but objection being made he withdrew it, and the joint resolurho said, that, being unwell to day, and he subject being of high importance, he lesired that the case be continued till morrow. Mr. Merrick objected, on the ground

member from Ohio, the amount of com-pensation which would have been due him on the 6th of February, 1868. Mr. Stevens, of Pa., asked leave to have that great public interest was involved, which required an early settlement. Judge Carter was disposed to grant aken from the Speaker's table the Senate stponement. Mr. Merrick, for Gev. Thomas, asked that Judge Carter consider the matter in the Criminal Court, and not in the Cham-

Judge Carter declined to do this, saying that he merely sat as an examining mag Mr. Merrick said that Gen. Thomas wa now here, and his ba'l had surrendered him to the custody of the Marshal of the District of Columbia. He was therefore the amount of \$225,000. Pending its dis-cussion the Committee rose, and a mes-sage was received from the Senate in-forming the House that the Senate will a prisoner, and his counsel asked for a writ of habeas corpus.

The following is the petition:

take proper order on the proceedings of impeachment, and due notice shall be given to the House.

On motion of Mr. Paine, the Senate To Hon. D. K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Coabstitute for the supplementary recon-ruction bill was concurred in—yeas 93, ays 32. The bill now goes to the Presi-

lumbia, holding a Criminal Chamber in said District: said District:
The petitioner, Lorenzo Thomas, shows that he is now held in custody by the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of a warrant made out and delivered to said Marshal by your Honor, sitting in Chambers. He avers, and will show that said imprisonment is wholly unlawful. Chambers. He avers, and will show that said imprisonment is wholly unlawful, and without color of authority, under the Constitution and laws of the United State, upon the facts stated as a cause for said arrest; and he prays your Honor for a writ of habeas corpus ordering said Marshal to bring the body of your petitioner before your Honor in open court, that he cause of his capture and detention foresaid may be inquired into, and he

e dealt with according to law. Mr. Carpenter said he regarded the last action as an entirely unnecessary report. This action has been prosecuted here by the Secretary of War for the purpose of was raised to \$60,000.

Mr. Churchill moved an amendment providing that the six steam revenue cutters stationed on the Northern and Northwestern lakes and their tributaries be laid. bringing this matter to a settlement in the courts. There is no feeling between him and Gen. Thomas. Considerations alone of a public nature have actuated this prosecution. Gen. Thomas is a gentleman who will not depart. We do not ask he should even be required to enter into his own recognizance, and surely he cannot come into court and make himself a prischarging that the laying up of these ves-sels would be neither more nor less than hrowing the door wide open to smugling. Mr. Briggs thought one vessel should be oner, unless the court at least accepts that fact, or somebody asks him to be impris-oned with the full latitude with the con-sent he shall have, and which I have no

left on the lakes.

Mr. Churchill explained that these revenue cutters were built during the war to guard the lake towns and cities from posubt your honor willl very willingly acsible incursions by the enemy, and were not at all adapted to prevent snuggling. He said that the cost of these vessels last year was \$161,000, and they had not ren-This application for a writ of habeas rpus seems to be rather unnecessary. The counsel for defense again urged

of April to six cents per single rate; when prepaid otherwise ten cents. their application.

The Chief Justice—I have never heard The Chief suspec—I have never heard of a prisoner surrendering himself to his sureties or the marshal; it is always to the court. Where is the process of the marshal by which Gen. Thomas is held? His warrant has been relieved and the party's recognizance has been substituted. Having appeared according to the terms of his recognizance he is present in court to appear to the terms of his precognizance he is present in court to appear the present in the presen

recognizance he is present in court to answer in regard to the offence charged. It appears to me, however, that this is not the question before me as examining magistrate, but rather a question to be considered by judges who shall entertain the application of the writ of hab as corpus. The question we determine as examining magistrate is what disposal shall its mode of the care.

made of the case. Mr. Cox-Certainly.
Mr. Merrick—I was going to say to your
Jonor, if you allow me a single moment,
hat, if the view expressed by the other
ide be correct, Gen. Thomas being before cur Honor, and they applying for a contin-ance till to-morrow, your Honor must nake some disposition of the prisoner. esent my petition to the Criminal Court. you discharge him, the case is at an d, and you must either discharge or con-

Chief Justice-With my knowledge of General Thomas's character, and especially after the avowal of the counsel that hey had full confidence in him, I should not hold him for a moment.

Mr. Merrick—Then he is discharged.
Chief Justice—Yes, sir, he is discharged under the intimation here, as far as any personal appearance is concerned.

ed under the intimation here, as far as any personal appearance is concerned. The case may be continued, and if Gen. Thomas is arrested it will be hereafter. I shall not hold him to personal imprisonment when my own confidence in his character corroborates what is said by the prosecution, and especially when they do not desire it.

The counsel for Gen. Thomas then asked that he be finally discharged. Judge Carter granted the motion for the following reasons: It is confessed here by the prosecution, or rather stated by the prose-

Nominations by the Republican State Convention-Grant for Precident. The ship Purveyor had arrived at St. Croix to assist the Monongahela.

The sugar crop will be one quarter larger than usual.

BRITISH AMERICA.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The further debate, the amendment say agreed to The further amendment swere agreed to The further amendment swere agreed to requiring the sale to be at public auction, and giving a credit of one or two years, with proper security, and providing for the notice of sale to be given in Washington, New York, and Chomokin were at Montevideo on the 29th. The Gueriere, Wasp, Quenebog, Kansas, and Chomokin were at Montevideo on the 29th ult.

The Burene was at Rio on the 29th. The Pawnee was at Rio on the 29th. The Gueriere, Wasp, Quenebog, Kansas, and Chomokin were at Montevideo on the 29th ult.

The Huron was at Pernambuco on the 29th the of February.

The helaith was passed.

After further debate, the amendments were agreed to requiring the sale to be at public auction, and giving a credit of one two years, with proper security, and providing for the notice of sale to be given in Washington, New York, and Chomokin were at Montevideo on the 29th. The Gueriere, Wasp, Quenebog, Kansas, and Chomokin were at Montevideo on the 29th ult.

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The Huron was at Pernambuco on the 29th ult.

The Huron was The Republican State Convention met the Republican state Convention met-to-day and nominated L. S. Dixon for Chief Justice, and B. Payne for Associate Justice. H. C. B. Barron and S. Bar-ton were nominated Presidential electors at large, and E. O. Galloway, Henry Bates, and N. M. Littlejohn, delegates at large. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Gen. Grant for President.

Memphis, Feb. 26. The Appeal this morning hoists the name of Andrew Johnson for President. Cloudy and cool. River falling. Freights Departed- Rubicon, for Vicksburg; Par

agon, for St. Louis; Darling, with 1,000 bales of cotton, for Cincinnati; Cora S., with 1,100 bales of cotton, for Louisville; Tennessee, with 600 bales of cotton, for Cairo. In port—Quitman, Sam J. Hale, Countess, and Peerless.

EUROPE.

DISPATCRES BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.] London Press on the Changes in the Eng lish Cabinet-Lord Chelmsford will Resign-Negotiations for a Treaty Be-tween Italy and Austria-Meeting of the Friends of the United States in London-Speech by John Bright.

LONDON, Feb. 26. The Times this morning, commenting n the changes in the Cabinet, says that ord Derby's resignation was a foregone Disraeli, and no other manis equal to take the Tory lead. It thinks Lord Chelmsford will retire, but no other appointment is likely to be made. It sees no reason in the present circumstances where the injusted probability of the property why the ministry should not be a perma

nent one.
The Morning Standard says the previous The Morning Standard says the previous task of Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer was one of great difficulty, but he was best fitted by courage, past experience, and his close relations with Earl Derby to succeed to the still more difficult task which now devolved upon him.

The Morning Post declares that Diaraeli has now become Prime Minister not on account of his own maris on much but on account of his own merit so much, be

In the High Court of Chancery this evening Lord Chelmsford announced his ntention to resign. It is now certain that ir H. Cavins will be his successor. FLORENCE, Feb. 26.

and the laws, I will consider no personal sacrifice too great for me to make. Any sacrifice which I can make cannot be compared with the great object to be attained of preserving the principles of our republic by a strict adherence to the Constitution and the laws made in accordance Some Italian journals are commenting on remarks alleged to have been made by Secretary Seward in regard to Garibaldi, but think his words must have been incoxeculty reported. Taey hope as the Government has not been secretly using Garibaldi as an agent of dissension that America desires only the unity of Italy. Paris, Feb. 26. The Press reports that the Italian Gov

ernment sent General Ninor Braxia to Vienna to negotiate a treaty with Austria. LONDON, Feb. 26-11 P. M. A great meeting of the friends of the United States was held to night at St James' Hall. John Bright presided. No prominent Fiberals were present on the platform. Mr. Bright made a powerful sion when, having been assigned to duty.

I have abandoned my post. I rely now, as in the past, upon the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, who I believe will come in all their might and strength to the rescue of our country and save it from the dark storm of passion which now threateness to min. speech, arousing the sympathy of the au-dience for the American people by elo-quent allusions to their conduct in the war of the rebellion. Rev. Newman Hall followed with an address, in which he pro-sented with ability the American side o the Alabama controversy, and process his views with an earnestness and eld nuence which carried the vast assemblage with him. The meeting was very enthusi-astic, and broke up with repeated cheers

THE SOUTH.

for America.

Nominations by the North Carolina and Florida Radical State Conventions— The Reconstruction Conventions Still Charging their Per Diem.

ATLANTA, Feb. 26. The convention adopted section thirty-wo of bill of rights. It allows exemption om execution of a homestead of actual th \$2,000 and personal property of 1,000 in specie.

A motion to adjourn sine die on the 7th

A motion to adjourn state and the first March was lost.

A resolution that mechanics and laborers shall have liens upon the property of employers prevailed.

The removal of the capital to Atlanta as warmly discussed; vote to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26. The proceedings of the convention to-The proceeding ay were unimportant.
RALEIGH, Feb. 26. The Convention to-day spent most of The State radical convention to nominate candidates under the new constitution met to-day. Ex-Governor Holden was nominated for Governor and Colonel

On the 23d of December last Gen. Grant elegraphed to Ger. Pope as follows: "The constitutions adopted by the Con-rentions now in session are not the laws of leaton for Congress from the Newborn ventions now in session are not the laws of the States until submitted to the people and ratified by them. I do not see, there-fore, how you can enforce the law enacted by them until so ratified."

Gen. Grant, January 19th, telegraphed to Gen. Meade, approving the latter's con-duct in removing the State Treasurer of Georgia for not obeying the orders of the Constitutional Convention; also the fol-lowing. Hendrick offered the following resolu-Resolved. That no person shall receive

jects of said proposed amendment were unseemly and unjust, and that the neces-sary result of its adoption must be the disturbance of the barmony, if not the denstruction acts of struction of our system of self-government. ongress, or by the 14th article of the enstitution of the United States.

Hendrick wrged the passage of a resoand that it is our duty to ourselves and our sister States to expose the same, do further declare:

That, it being necessary by the Coastiution on the ground that reconstruction

perfectly justified in adopting as your own order the stay laws proposed in the Con-stitution to be submitted to the people of The friends of Holden, who is disqualiied under the laws for his prominent par-icipation in the war, refused to entertain Alabama and Georgia."

The State Department has received a letter from Anson Burlingame, detailing the circumstances of his appointment as Chinese Ambassador with treaty powers. he resolution, and it was laid on the

Capt. Lee, the Holden candidate for heriff of Wake county virtually moved Capt. Lee, the Holden candidate for Sheriff of Wake county, virtually moved to expel Hendrick from the convention for offering this resolution, but at the intance of Col. Heaton the matter was dropped. New Orleans, Feb. 25.

The convention to-day adopted as icles 2 to 91 inclusive, with the amendment by he special committee, without altering

. TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 26. The Republican State Convention met last night. The following State ticket was nominated: Governor, Harrison Reed; Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. Gleason; member of Congress, C. M. Hamilton. member of Congress, C. M. Hamilton. Six delegates were appointed to the Chicago Convention. A new State Executive Committee was elected and three Presidential electors nominated new and unbeard of powers in the hands of a faction, that it might absorb to itself all executive, judicial, and legislative dentiat electors nominated.

JACKSON, Feb. 26. The convention to-day was engaged upon the third tax ordinance. So far as adopted, it provides for the levy of a special tax of fifty per cent. on the amount of the State tax assessed on the real estate and personal property of the State for 1867, to be added to the tax for that state or martial law, which is nothing of the State tax assessed on the real es-tate and personal property of the State for 1867, to be added to the tax for that year; also, one half of one per cent. on stended laws for the establishment in tender; also, one half of one per cent. on be value of stock now on hand in each if goods, grocery and provision store, and stocks of goods or merchandise, and lother moveable or personal property of herein otherwise provided for; also, fly cents on each bale of cotton now in its State. This was reduced from one

States, or compelling them, contrary to their own convictions, to exercise the elective franchise in obedience to the dictation of a faction of those assemis State. This was reduced from one silar, after discussion.
The taxes are to be paid in Convention blies; the attempt to commit to one man arbitrary and uncontrollable power, which they have found necessary to exercise to force the people of those States into compliance with their will; the authority given to the Secretary of War to use the name of the President, to countermand the President's orders, and to certify military orders to be "by the direction of the President," when they are notoriously known to be contrary to the President's direction, thus keeping up the forms of the Constitution to which the people are accustomed, but practical. varrants or United States treasury notes, and are to be collected by the Sheriffs and tax collectors of the State.

Ten more sections are to be adopted to provide for unimportant details.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Revolutionists in the Keystone State.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26. the forms of the Constitution to which the people are accustomed, but practically deposing the President from his office of Commander-in-Chief, and suppressing one of the great departments of the Government, that of the executive; the attempt to withdraw from the supreme judicial tribunal of the nation the jurisdiction to examine and decide upon the conformity of their pretended laws to the Constitution, which was the chief function of that august tribunal, as organized

The Senate of Pennsylvania passed a resolution indorsing the imprachment of Mr. Johnson. The resolution will probably be passed by the House today. Major-General McCall died yesterday at West Chester.

At a large Democratic meeting held in the Eighth Ward last evening, strong resolutions were passed and speeches made. One speaker (Col. Leehlirt) said that before many days every lamp-post would be ore many days every lamp-post would be converted into a gibbet for the Republi-

cans.
The following graduates of the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College have been added to the Engineer corps of the Union Pacific railroad and ordered to report at Omaha without delay, with a view to speed the location and construction of a diffi-cult section of the road between Cheyenne and Salt Lake: Jas. R. Maxwell, W. T. Schnuder, Wm. V. Harris, Jas, T. Mc-Cabe, Domengo Garcia, and J. B. Wilson. The Republican Conventions in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Congressional districts met to-day and elected delegates to the National Convention. In the 4th Senato-rial district Convention resolutions were Omaha without delay, with a view to sp rial district Convention resolutions were

passed congratulating the people on im-peachment, and returning thanks to the House of Representatives for its action. which propers
the Executive.

It denounces and inflicts punishment
for past offenses by constitutional provision, and thus would make the whole peosion, and thus great nation, in their most sol-NEW JERSEY. John P. Stockton for President.

TRENTON, Feb. 26. At the recent supper given here to brominent Democrats of the State it was manimously resolved to present John P. stockton as a candidate for the next PresNEW YORK.

ture of New Jersey:

amendment was rat ture of this State.

The Legislature of the State of New

qual suffrage in the Senate, and the

ominally securing the vote of two-thirds f the said Houses.

The object of dismembering the highest

lies; the attempt to commit to one man

Canal Convention—Sales of Coal.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.

The Constitutional Convention is about to adjourn. The final vote on the new constitution will be taken to-morrow.

The State Canal Commissioner has resolved in favor of the abrogation of the present contract, and the system of bottoming out canals to secure sufficient was to constitutional guards again the present contract, and the system of bottoming out canals to secure sufficient was repudiation of the public debt; as if it was to be constitutional guards again the present contract, and the system of bottoming out canals to secure sufficient was repudiation of the public debt; as if it was to be constitutional guards again the present contract, and the system of bottoming out canals to secure sufficient was the constitutional guards again the present contract, and the system of bottoming out canals to be constitutional guards again the present contract, and the system of bottoming out canals to the greated in its honesty or morality.

It degrades the nation, by proclaiming to the world that no confidence can be placed in its honesty or morality.

It appeals to the fears of the public creditors by publishing a libel on the American people, and fixing it forever in the national Constitution as a stigma upon the present contract, and the system of bottom or the present contract, and the system of bottom or the present contract, and the system of bottom or the present contract, and the system of bottom or the present contract of the public designs of the present contract of the present cont

repudiation of the public debt; as if it were possible that a people who were so corrupt as to disregard such an obligation make such and certain other provisions for the benefit of canals.

Fifty thousand tons of Scranton coal sold at auction to day for \$3.80\(\) 5.20, thowing a slight advance.

The steamer City of Boston, from Liveledge of the public debt; as if it were possible that a people who were so corrupt as to disregard such an obligation would be bound by any contract, constitutional or otherwise.

It imposes new prohibitions upon the power of the State to pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the common law as the national judiciary may estimate the propose of facilitating envisions of the public debt; as if it were possible that a people who were so corrupt as to disregard such an obligation would be bound by any contract, constitutional or otherwise.

It imposes new prohibitions upon the power of the State to pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the common law as the national judiciary may estimate the power of the State to pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the common law as the national judiciary may estimate the power of the State to pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the common law as the national judiciary may estimate the power of the State to pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the power of the State to pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the power of the State to pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the power of the State to pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the power of the State to pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the power of the State to pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the power of the State to pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the such parts of the pass laws, and interdicts the execution spool, arrived to-day.

visions of the said amendment, made vague for the purpose of facilitating encroachments upon the lives, liberties and property of the people.

It enlarges the judicial power of the United States so as to bring every law passed by the State, and every principle of the common law relating to his, liberty, or property within the jurisdiction of the Federal tribunals; and charges those tribunals with duties to the due performance NASHVILLE, Feb. 26. The river is again falling, with three feet eight inches water on Harpeth shoals. Weather mild, with light rain.

Arrived—Nashville, from Cairo; Alert, from the Upper Cumberland. Departed—Palestine, for Louisville. The Nightingale is at the foot of the shoals awaiting a inals with duties to the due performance ne annual commencement of the Nash-e Medical College took place to-night.

le, are unequal.

It makes a new apportionment of rep The degree of Doctorate was conferred upon eighty-five students. The valedic-tory address was delivered by Dr. W. C. resentation in the national councils, for no other reason than thereby to secure to a faction a sufficient number of the votes of a servile and ignorant race to outweigh the intelligent voices of their Legislature to-day elected Col.

which in any coherent system of govern

mits it to the people in their sovereig

Lomas Walters General Commissioner f Claims under the law to assez and au-tithe claims against the General Gov-rnment for damages to the property of It sets up a standard of suffrage dependent entirely upon citizenship major-ity, inhabitancy, and manhood, and any interference whatever by the Srate, im-posing any other reasonable qualifications, nment for damages to the property of PITTSBURG, February 26. River falling, with scant 6 feet 3 inches water in the channel. Weather wet.

posing any other reasonable qualifications, as time of inhabitancy, causes a reduction of the State's representation.

But the demand of the supporters of this amendment in this State, that Congress should compel the people of New Jersey to adopt what is called "impartial suffrage," makes it apparent that this section was intended to transfer to Congress the whole control of the right of suffrage in the State, and to denrive the State of a THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ASSENT OF NEW JERSEY TO THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUthe State, and to deprive the State of the State, and to deprive the State of free representation, by destroying the power of regulating suffrage within its own limits, a power which they have never been willing to The following is the joint resolution which has been adopted by the Legisla-Joint Resolution, withdrawing the con-sent of this State to the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the been willing to surrender to the Gene Government and which was reserved the States as the fundamental principle on which the Constitution itself was con-structed, the principle of self-government. United States, entitled article fourteen, and rescinding the joint resolution, approved September 11, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixtyreix, whereby it was resolved that said proposed amendment was ratified by the Legislature of this States.

This section, as well as all others of the amendment, is couched in ambiguous, vague, and obscure language, the uniform resort of those who seek to encroach upon resort of those who seek to encroach upon public liberty; siriedly construed, it dispenses entirely with a House of Representatives, unless the States shall abrogate every qualification, and especially that of time of inhabitancy, without which the right of suffrage is worthless.

The Legislature, feeling conscious of the support of the largest majority of the people that has ever given expression to the public will, declare that the said proposed amendment being designed to confer, or to compel the States to confer, or

Jersey having seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the United States, do declare and make known: That the basis of all government is the consent of the governed; and all constitutions are contracts between the parties bound thereby; that until any proposition to alter the fundamental law to which all the States have consented has been ratified by such number of the States as by the Federal Constitution makes it binding upon all, any one that has assent-ed is at liberty to withdraw that assent, and it becomes its duty to do so when, upon mature consideration, such withdrawto compel the States to confer, the se evidence, at any time, or in any quarte the globe, of its capacity for self-gov upon mature consideration, such withdrawal seems to be necessary to the safety and happiness of all; pradence dictates that a consent once given should not be recalled for light and transient causes; but the right is a natural right, the exercise of which is a companied with no injustice to any of the parties; it has, therefore, been universally recognized as invalueless to any portion of the p was intended to overthrow the syst was intended to overtow his system self-government under which the peof of the United States have for eighty ye enjoyed their liberties, and is usfit frits origin, its object and its matter to incorporated with the fundamental law

fore, been universally recognized as in-hering in every party, and has ever been left unimpaired by any possible regulaa free people; therefore, be it

1. Resolved by the Senate and General
Assembly of the State of New Jersey,
That the joint resolution approved September 11th, Anno Domini eighteen hanon. The said proposed amendment not having yet received the assent of the three-fourths of the States, which is necessary dred and sixty-six, relative to amending the Constitution of the United States, be. o make it valid, the natural and constitu-onal right of this State to withdraw its seent is undeniable. With these impressions, and with a soland the same is hereby rescinded, and the consent, on behalf of the State of New Jersey to ratify the proposed fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby withdrawa. 2. And be it resolved, That copies of enn appeal to the Searcher of all Hearts for the purity of our intentions, and un-der the conviction that the origin and ob-

the foregoing preamble and resoluti States, the Secretary of State of the nited States, to each of our Senate presentatives in Congress, and to

tions shall take effect immediately to the said take effect immediately. The should be proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, the authors of the said proposition, for the purpose of securing the assent of the requisite majority, determined to and did exclude from the said two Houses at least seventy representatives from ten States of the Union, but finding that two-thirds of the remainder of said Houses could not be brought to assent to the said proposition, they deliberately formed and carried out the design of mutilating the intrgrity of the United States Senate, and, without any pretext or justification, other than the possession of the power, without the right, and in palpable violation of the Constitution, eigeted a member of there. than the possession of the poster, which is the right, and in palpable violation of the Constitution, ejected a member of their own body, representing this State, and thus practically denied to New Jersey its signs of dress or appearance are visible, and they are distinguished in all locali-ties among their neighbors for industry, order, and sobriety. The Pesth journals frequently allude to them.

CITY ITEMS. AUCTION SALES BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY. 81 and 83 Fifth street, bet. Main and Market.

THURSDAY MORNING, February 27th, 868, at 10 o'clock, sale of furniture and a ot of carpet, at auction rooms, 81 and 83

THURSDAY MORNING, February 27th, 868, at 10 o'clock, sale of the stock of millinery goods of Mrs. J. A. Beattie, on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson streets. The sale will be continued every day until the stock is closed out.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, February 27th, 1868, at 3 o'clock, sale of one of the finest residences in the city, situated on the east side of Second street, near Breckinridge, adjoining Gen. Boyle's residence. FRIDAY MORNING, February 28th, 1868,

at 10 o'clock, sale of dry goods, boots, and shoes. The boots and shoes will be sold at 12 o'clock precisely. SATURDAY MORNING, February 29th, 1868, at 10 o'clock, regular sale at auction rooms of all kinds of goods.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY.

Auctioneer. INFECTED BLOOD. When the blood has been deteriorated by mercury or other mineral medicines, RADWAY'S REQULATION PILLS will prove the provider of the provider an admirable corrective. They act thr an admirable corrective. They act through the stomach and liver upon the animal fluids, at once regulating and strenghtening those organ, and purifying the elements of life which they eliminate. Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by Druggists.

tion of that august tribunal, as organized by the fathers of the Republic; all are but amplified explanations of the power they hoped to acquire by the adoption of the said amendment.

To conceal from the people the immense electrotions of the fundamental law than the people the immense electrons of the fundamental law than the people the immense electrons of the fundamental law than the people the immense electrons of the fundamental law than the people the immense electrons of the fundamental law than the people the immense electrons of the fundamental law than the people the immense electrons of the fundamental law than the people the immense electrons of the fundamental law than the people the immense electrons of the fundamental law than the people the immense electrons of the people electrons of the peopl Nervous diseases, if not immediate-

sion, and thus would make the whole peo-ple of this great nation, in their most sol-emn and sovereign act, guilty of violating a cardinal principle of American liberty, that no punishment can be inflicted for any offense unless it is provided by law before the commission of the offense.

at a bargain. Apply to
J. H. ALMOND,
"Journal" Office.

It usurps the power of punishment, Main street below Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICES?

TO THE LADIES

For Only One Dollar

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; he only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable,

An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Sellinde, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIA sure means of relief, Sent in scaled let opes free of charge. Address Dr. J. S HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Phil

A Physiciogical View of Marriage-The Cheapest Book Ever Published, containing nearly Pages and 18s fine Pistes and Engrayings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on En-

AMUSEMENTS.

ON Thursday Evening, Feb. 27, JACK CADE.

Mr. Edwin Forrest,
Mr. Barton Hill
Miss Lillie

WEISIGER HALL.

Commencing Monday, March 2, 1868, Matinee Wednesday and Saturday P. M. DUPREZ & RENEDICT'S ORIGINAL

New Urleans Minstrels! 20 PERFORMERS. roducing a new Sensation Programme. The

AUCTION SALES.

REGULAR SALE DAYS f3 dlm GARTRELL & MOORE, Auctioneers SALES TO-DAY.

1,000 cases and cartoons of Spring Goods at Auction. SPECIAL TWO DAYS' SALE,

BY HAYES & MCNETT.

ES, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c. AT AUCTION. ON Thursday Morning, Feb. 27, at street, near Jefferson, we will sell as above. Terms cash. HAYES & MCNEFT. Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY.

THE STOCK OF MRS. J. A. BEATTIE TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUUTION FOR CASH.

MRS. J. A. BEATTIE having concluded to relative from business, will offer her entire stock of Millnery and Fancy Goods at public auction, commencing on THURSDAY MOKNING, Feb. 27, 1868, at 10 o'ciock, at the store on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson streets. The sale will be continued every flay until the whole stock is becomined every flay until the whole stock in Feathers. Velvets, Flushes, Silks, Laces, Gimps, Fringes, Galoons, Rusches, Vells, Lace Sets, Crape Stones, Fringes, Galoons, Rusches, Vells, Lace Sets, Crape Stones, The Millnery line.

Invite the especial attention of the dealers in fine goods to this sale, as it presents a rare opportunity to parties wishing to replenish their stocks. The dealers in Millnery and FancyGoods are especially the control of the sale, as the goods will be put up in liberal lots.

S. P. WHALEY, Anctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY,

AT AUCTION. ON Thurs' "AY Alternoom, Feb. 27, 1868, at 3 o'clock, It'll sell, on the premises, situated on the east side of Secoud street, between College and Breckinglege streets, No 429, one of the best Family Residences in the city; also one of the best Family Residences in the city; also one of the best Family Residences in the city; also one of the family Residence in the city; also one of the best streets in the city. Parties desirous of looking at the premises previous to the day of sale can do so.

Terms at sale.

S. P. WHALEY, Abctioneer.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONA-BLE CLOTHING, consisting of PANTS, VESTS, OVER-COATS, FROCK COATS, NECK-TIES, GENTS UNDERWEAR, &C., AT AUCTION.

place, AT AUCTION. ON Monday, March 2, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, I will sell, on the premises, attuated as above, a very desirable farm and improvement, containing 130 acres of land, 30 acres cleared and the balance in A No. I timber. The self phonoid is of the very best, and the place is sold for no fault, only to raise money. Terms—One-third cash; balance in 6, 12, 18, and 28 months, notes negotiable and payable in bank, with interest and lien.

BY S. P. WHALEY,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY FARM, STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON Tuesday Morning, March 10, 188, at 10 of lock, Ladiu Grand, March 20, 188, at 188, at 188, at 188, at

To conceal from the people the immense alterations of the fundamental law they intended to accomplish by the said amendment they gilded the same with propositions of justice drawn from the State Constitutions; but like all the essays of unlawful power to commend its designs to popular favor it is marked by the most absurd and incoherent provisions.

It proposes to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States that naturalized citizens of the United States that naturalized citizens of the United States, as if that were not so without such absurd declaration.

It lodges with the legislative branch of the government the power of pardon, which properly belongs by our system to the Executive.

It denounces and inflicts punishment for past offenses by constitutional provision, and thus would make the whole people of this great unation, and thus would make the whole people of this great unation, and thus would make the whole people of this great ration, and thus would make the whole people of this great ration, and sovereign act, guilty of violating emmand sovereign act, guilty of violating emmand sovereign act, guilty of violating the form is at the form and sovereign act, guilty of violating the form of the members again and sovereign act, guilty of violating the form of the members again and sovereign act, guilty of violating the form of the members again and sovereign act, guilty of violating the form of the members again and the proposal and the proposa

REMOVAL.

Assignee of Mitchell, Shalleross fill d2aw&wts S. P. WHALEY, Auct

Circulars sent free to any address.

MESSENGER & CO.,
P. O. Eox 2,931. 42 Hanover St., Boston, Mass BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

LOUISVILLE THEATER. Fourth night of the great Tragedian EDWIN FORREST.

Friday-Benefit of Mr. EDWIN FORREST.

lug Companies in existence.

Lumission to Matinee, all parts of the house, 25c.

Evening Admission 50c; Reserved seats 75c;

125 die

AUCTION NOTICE BY GARTRELL & MOORE,

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES THOS. ANDERSON & CO. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, AND ON Thursday, 27th February, at 10 A.M., will be sold a stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., embracing in part lines of Jeans, Tickings, Apron Checks, Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Cottonades, Combs, Suspenders, Bridles, Small Wares, Jöbbers' and Retailers' Stock, &c.
At 12 M. a large invoice of Ready-made Clothing, fresh goods; also 15 cases Soft Hats,
Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., 124

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

SPECIAL TWO DAYS' SALE,

N Wednesday and Thursday,
Feb. 28 and 37, embracing a general variety
me goods; Wemen's Misses', and Children's;
is, Boys', and Youths' Wear: Extra Kip
gans and Boots.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

STANDS, BEDSTEADS, SPRING MATTRESS

MillineryGoods THE STOCK OF MRS. J. A. BEATTIE TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION FOR CASH.

Stand St Fifth street.

10 X200 FEET OF GROUND WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENT:
SECOND STREET RESIDENCE:
ALSO VACANT LOT OF SX200 FEET D

TQ A 20-FOOT ALLEY! ON Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 27.

FUTURE SALES.

ON Friday Morning, Feb. 28, 1868, street, between Main and Market streets, the above will be sold to close consignment. Terms cash. 427

BY S. P. WHALDY,
si and so Fifth street.
On ACRES OF LAND, WITH IMPROVEMENTS,
on the Louisville and Nashville R. R., half a
mile from Huber's Station, one mile from
Brooks's Station, and known as the "Hornback"

24 months, notes negotiable and payable in bank, with interest and lien.

S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

"GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE."—I. M. Arm strong now occupies his fine sione 132 J. M. DAVIS & CO. have removed strong now occupies his fine sione 132

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at the regular hour, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Henderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Swigert-Resolution - Tendering the use of the Senate Chamber to the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. Pape—Internal Improvements— A House bill to incorporate the Salt River, Otter Creek, and Big Spring turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Clark and Madison turnpike company.

Passed.

Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Conford and Tollsboro turnpike road company, and levy a tax. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Giennville and Mt. Rion turnpike road

company. Passed.
Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the Smithfield and Shelby turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to charter the Marion and New Liberty turnpike road com-

Same—A House bill to charter the Lan-caster and Sugar Creek turnpike road caster and Sugar Creek turnpike road company. Passed.

Mr. Swigert—Same—A House bill to charter the Versailles and Mt. Vernon turnpike road company. Passed.

Mr. Chandler—Same—A bill to fix and regulate tolls at the gate of Muldrough's Hill turnpike road and bridge company. Passed.

Mr. Payne—Same—A House bill to repeal all acts and parts of acts declaring Little river, in Trigg county, a navigable stream. Rejected.

Mr. Cooke—Judiciary—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville.

Passed.

Same—A House bill to repeal an act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, approved October 1st, 1861. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend an act to charter the Louisville Furniture Manufac-

ring company. Passed.
Same—A bill in relation to the measrement of brick work in Louisville and efferson county." Passed.
Same—A House bill to amend the charer of the Deposit Bank of Georgetown.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Kentucky Life Insurance Company. Same-A bill to incorporate the Ken-Same—A bill to incorporate the Kentucky Cotton Mill Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend an act to amend
the charter of the city of Louisville, approved February 17th, 1866, Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of
the Kentucky Land Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to charter the
Louisville Ladies' Widows' and Orphans'
Home Society. Passed.

Home Society. Passed.
Same—A bill to amend an act to amend and reduce into one the acts of February 17, 1858, in regard to the mechanics' lien

law. Rejected.
Same—A bill to amend the charter of
the city of Louisville. Passed.
Same—A House bill to incorporate the
Platonian Literary Society of Louisville. A bill to amend an act to amend

Statutes. Passed.
Same—A bill to continue in force an act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Taylorsville turnpike road company. Same—A bill to incorporate the Green

River Bank.
Same—A bill to amend an act amending an act appointing persons to serve processes in the justices courts in Louis-ville. Passed. Same—A bill concerning sales made by order of the Louisville Chancery Court.

Fassed.

Same A bill to regulate the inspection of stationary steam boilers and machinery, &c. Rejected.

Mr. Carlisle—Same—A bill to increase the jurisdiction of the quarterly courts in Henry county in criminal and penal cases. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Independence, in Kenton county. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Independence and Big Bone turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A bill to change the time of holding the quarterly courts in Gallatin county. Passed.

bolding the quarterly courts in Gallatin county. Passed.

Same—A bill to change the time of tian, Lyon, Calloway, and Hopkins, the Second.

The counties of Crittenden, Henderson, Union, Webster, and McLagar en and Robertson county turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A hill of the County turnpike road the Third.

-A bill to amend the charter of Payton, in Campbell county. Passed.
Same—A bill for the benefit of Willie
M. Gorin. Passed.
Same—A bill for the benefit of R. E.
Meade, the Fitth.

Perier. Passed.

Same—A bill in relation to the sale of real estate under execution in Kenton county. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the penal laws

Same—A bill to amend the penal laws

The counties of Barren, Metcalf, Monroe, Green, Adair, Hart, Allen, Clinton, and Cumberland, the Sixth.

The counties of Barren, Metcalf, Monroe Green, Adair, Hart, Allen, Clinton, and Cumberland, the Sixth.

The counties of Barren, Metcalf, Monroe Green, Adair, Hart, Allen, Clinton, and Cumberland, the Sixth. of this Commonwealth. Orders of the

day.
Same—A bill to provide for the sale of the stock of the State in the Louisville and Salt River turnpike road company.
Print, and orders of the day.
Same—A bill to amend an act to appoint trustees for the town of Franklin in Simpson county. Passed

Simpson county. Passed.
Same—A House bill to charter the Economy Life Insurance Company. Rejected. Kentucky Eye and Ear Infirmary. Re-

Same—A House bill to amend an act to ncorporate Cadiz Lodge, No. 159, L. O. O. Passed.
Same—A House bill concerning claims

Same—A House bill for the benefit of liver Fairchilds, of Kenton county.

Whitley, Josh Bell, Knox, Harlan, Clay, Letcher, Perry, and Breathitt, the Fit-Passed.
Same—A House bill for the benefit of
Sarah A. and Julia G. Burton, of Mason

county. Passed.
Same—A House bill to incorporate the Kentucky Club at Louisville. Passed.
Same—A House bill to amend an act to reduce into one the several acts in regard to the town of LaGrange. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

An act to re-arrange the Appellate Judicial Districts in this State.

Mr. Dudley proposed to take Pulaski, Wayne, Clinton, Russell, and Casey counties from the Second District, and add them to the Third, and to take Shelby and Oldbam from the Third and add them to the Sacond District

An act to re-arrange the Appellate Judicial Districts in this State.

Mr. Dudley proposed to take Pulaski, Wayne, Clinton, Russell, and Casey counties from the Second District, and add them to the Third, and to take Shelby and Oldbam from the Third and add them to the Second District.

The yeas and nays being taken on the proposed amendment, the result was 12 in the affirmative and 21 in the negative.

Mr. Parker moved to take Pulaski and Whitley from the Second and add them to the First District—yeas, 12; nays, 21.

The bill was then put upon its passage, and the result was—yeas, 19; nays, 12.

The bill was then put upon its passage, and the result was—yeas, 19; nays, 12.

ENSATE RESOLUTION TAKEN UP.
Resolution in relation to the final adjournment of the General Assembly, so amended in the House as to fix the 9th of March for the day of adjournment, to meet again 5th of January, 1869. Concurred in—yeas, 20; nays, 13.

Mr. Leslie moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill in regard to the compen-

Mr. Leslie moved to reconsider the vote mr. Lesne moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill in regard to the compensation of Public Printer and recommit he same. Adopted.

Mr. Field moved to withdraw from the House a bill in regard to the Board of Instral Improvements with a view to the Adopted.
Mr. B. W. Stone moved to amend the bill taking Allen county from the Sixth district, and adding it to the Fourth.
Mr. A. L. Martin moved to recommit the bill and amendments to the Committhe on Judiciary. Motion rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr.
Stone's amendment. Adopted—yeas, 36; nays, 32. Mr. Herd offered an amendment to strike Owsley from the Thirteenth and add it to the Fifteenth district, take Breathitt from the Fifteenth and add it to the Thirteenth

ternal Improvements, with a view to the reconsideration of the vote passing the same. Rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 17.

Mr. Leslie moved to take up the report of the Finance Committee in regard to the purchase of the Adjutant-General's

the purchase of the Adjutant-General s report.

Mr. Carlisle moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

The vote was as follows:
Yeas—R. T. Baker, J. B. Bruner, J. G. Carlisle, W. Lindsay, I. T. Martin, I. A. Spalding, Philip Swigert, H. Thompson, Wm. J. Worthington—9.
Nays—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnson), F. M. Allison, Robert Boyd, A. K. Bradley, Joseph H. Chandler, Lyttleton Cooke, A. D. Coeby, W. A. Dudley, A. H. Field, Joseph Gardner, Evan M. Garriott, W. G. Halbert, O. P. Johnson, P. H. Leslie, D. Y. Lyttle, J. W. Parker, W. H. Payne, Oscar Tarner, A. G. Vallandingham, W. L. Vories, B. J. Webb, Boyd Winchester, C. T. Worthington. Mr. Davis offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the bill and amendments be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to summon before it every candidate for Circait Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney in the State, ascertain their wishes with regard to redistricting the State, &c., and report bill that, in all its provisions, shall conform to the wishes of said candidates. SPECIAL ORDER, Mr. Reed, from the Committee on Circuit Courts, to whom had been re-commit-

The resolution was then put ipon its passage; and the vote being as follows: Yeas—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnion), F. M. Allison, R. Boyd, A. K. Bradley, J. H. Chandler, Lyttleton Cooke, A. D. Cosby, W. A. Dudley, A. H. Field, J. Gardner, Evan M. Garriott, W. C. Halbert, O. P. Johnson, P. H. Leslie, W. Lindsay, D. Y. Lyttle, I. T. Martin, J. W. F. Parker, W. H. Payne, I. A. Spalding, H. Thompson, Oscar Turner, A. C. Vallandingham, W. L. Vories, B. J. Webb, C. T. Worthington—26. ted a bill fixing the salaries of the judges of this Commonwealth, together with the amendments offered to said bill, offered a substitute for the same, fixing the salaries of the judges of the Circuit Courts, Criminal Courts, and the Courts of Common courts are considered to common courts. Pleas, and the judge of the Louisville Chancery Court at \$2,300 per annum Passed—yeas, 65; nays, 16. JAMES BRIEN.

Nays-R. T. Baker, John B. Bruner-2

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act for the benefit of the commo

HOUSE.

nt of Kentucky.] Passed-yeas, 67;

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ison, the Tenth.

The counties of Franklin, Owen, Henry,
Gallatin, Carroll, Trimble, and Grant, the

eenth.

And the counties of Boyd, Carter, Law-rence, Johnson, Floyd, Pike, and Magoffin,

ricts, in the mode and manner now pre-

Mr. Davis offered the following resolu-

Mr. Davis, from a select committee, Mr. Davis, from a select committee, to whom had been referred the subject of investigating the charge against James Brien, a member of the last General Assembly, made in the report of the late Treasurer, made a report, including the testimony in the case, which was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Friday next at 10 o'clock.

[We will publish the report in full in Friday's paper.] school system, with various amendments. The first was to strike out 1868 and insert 1869 as the time to submit the question to he people. Rejected-yeas, 13; nays, Friday's paper.] The second proposed amendment was to strike out fifteen cents, as the rate of tax-ation on each one hundred dollars, where-

FINAL ADJOURNMENT. The House then took up the motion to econsider the vote on the Senate resolu-tion to adjourn on the 2d of March, to neet again on the 5th of January, 1869. Motion adopted.
Mr. Phister moved an amendment, strik-ng out the 2d of March, and inserting the bth of March. Adopted.
Mr. Lillard moved to amend by striking Motion adopted.

ation on each one hundred dollars, whereever it occurred in the bill. The vote
being taken, the result was as follows:
Yeas—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnson),
Messrs. Bradley. Carlisle, Chandler,
Cooke, Dudley, Field, Garriott, Leslie,
Lindsay. Martin, Spalding, Turner,
Vories, Webb—15.
Nays—Messrs. Allison, Baker, Boyd,
Bruner, Cosby, Gardner, Halbert, O. P.
Johnson, Lilly, Lyttle, Parker, Payne,
Swigert, Thompson, Vallandigham. Winchester, C. T. Worthington, Wm. J. Worthington—18. ut the 5th of January, and insert the 1st londay of December, 1868.
Mr. Dodds offered a resolution providing nat, when the Legislature adjourns on the th of March, it adjourns sine die.
Mr. Russell moved the previous queson. Ordered. Mr. Dodd's amendment was then re-

people whose religion forbids them to send their children to such schools should be relieved from the tax, on proof that Mr. Lillard's amendment was then rethey paid an equal amount in another manner for educational purposes. The result was—Yeas 13, nays 20.

The fourth amendment provides in addition to levy a per capita tax of one dollar on each and every male citizen over twenty-one years of age—yeas, 15, nays. 18. jected—yeas 39, nays 44.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted, providing for an adjournment on the 9th of March. SENATE BILLS.

An act to amend the city charter of Louisville. Passed.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville. Passed. nays, 18.

The fifth amendment provides that the money raised by taxation under this bill in each county shall be expended in said county where it is so raised—yeas, 14; SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Glass, from the committee appointed to visit the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, made a report, which was ordered to be printed, 200 copies for the use of the institution, and the usual number for the use of the Honse. The sixth amendment proposes to except the city of Louisville from the provisions of the act—yeas, 8; nays, 24.

The Senate then adjourned (under the rule, 1½ o'clock having arrived) until Friday morning at 9½ o'clock. BILL REPORTED.

Mr. Lawrence—Corporations—An act to incorporate the Henderson and Horse-Shoe Bend Fence Company. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of C. A. Duncan, late sheriff of Calloway county. [Refunds \$1,200 paid into the treasury, the same having previously been paid to the provisional government of Kentucky.] 35, nays 44.
And the bill then passed—yeas —,

nays -. Mr. Reed moved a call of the roll. RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Browne offered the following reso-

the provisional government of Kentucky.]

Passed—yeas 67, nays 1.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of J.

M. Robinson, late Sheriff of Hickman
county. [Allows said Sheriff a credit of
\$1,127 45, and the interest and damages
thereon for taxes due from said county for
years 1860-61, said money having been
taken from him by force, under the authority of the so-called provisional government of Kentucky.] Passed—yeas. 67: Mr. Browne offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Public Printer, as soon as practicable after the present adjournment, print in pamphlet form the general laws passed at the present session, and send, postage paid, one copy to each of the following persons: Each member of the General Assembly, the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Register of the Land Office, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, the Judges and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the Judges of the Circuit, Criminal, and Common Pleas Courts, the Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, the Clerks of said Courts, the Commonwealth's Attorneys, the County Judges, Clerks, and Attorneys, and the Judge of the United States District Court of Kentucky.

Resolved, That to enable the Public Printer to comply with the resolution, the Auditor of Public Accounts is directed to draw his warranton the Treasurer in favor of the Public Printer for a sum sufficient to pay the postage on said pamphlets. Mr. Herd was granted indefinite leave BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Phister—Judiciary—In regard to executions in favor of the Commonwealth. Same-Providing for the sale of decedents real estate, or portion thereof, for the purpose of paying the debts of dece-dents, in certain cases. Passed. Same—For the benefit of J. A. Jacobs, Passed.

Same—Senate bill to divide the State into sixteen judicial districts. Reported the same with sundry amendments.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY. the Third.

The counties of Logan, Simpson, Edmonson, Butler, Warren, Muhlenburg, and Todd, the Fourth.

The counties of Breckinridge, Hancock, Daviess, Ohio, Grayson, Hardin, and DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

and Cumberland, the Sixth.

The counties of Marion, Mercer, Nelson, Taylor, Washington, Larue, and Anderson, the Seventh.

The counties of Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Lincole Publishing Property of the Counties of Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Lincole Publishing Property of the Counties of Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Lincole Publishing Property of the Counties of Seventh Publishing Publis STAGE OF THE RIVER. The river is rising slowly, with six feet two inches in the canal, four feet two inches in the Indiana chute, and three feet two inches on the rocks.

THE WEATHER was delightful yesterday, but in the even ing a light drizzling rain commenced falling, and the smokiness of the atmosphere ndicated some trouble in prospective for

boats out during the night. At 8 o'clock P. M. the mercury stood at 46°, and the barometer at 29.47 and falling.

Eleventh.

The counties of Bracken, Campbell, Kenton, Pendleton, Harrison, Robertson, and Boone, the Twelfth.

The counties of Bath, Montgomery, Powell, Estill, Owsley, Wolfe, Jackson, and Morgan, the Thirteenth.

The counties of Fleming, Greenup, Lewis, Nicholas, Mason, and Rowan, the Fourteenth. PORT ITEMS. Business was a little brisker on the wharf, though nothing of mentionable importance transpired. The Falls City, with a good lot of

reight, came up to Portland at 10 o'clock A. M., and succeeded in getting through the canal to the city wharf by about 5 clock P. M. She discharged her freight, nd goes back to Green river about daylight this morning.

the Sixteenth.

Sec. 2. That elections shall be held on
the first Monday in August next, for the
election of a Circuit Court Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney in each of said dis-The pretty little Kentucky river packet Vren came in in the morning, and went ack in the afternoon. The Tempest went to Memphis, and the Virginia goes to New Orleans to-day. The United States is the regular Cincin

ati packet to-day. The towboat Frank McHarry went up salt river after corn and hay. The towboat Walker Morris brought up wo barges of corn.

The towboat Valid went down from Cincinnati to White river with six barges of The Havana went to Cumberland river

with a good trip. The Empire is laid up, waiting for

ENGLISH TORIES .- Attacks by English ENGLISH TORIES.—Attacks by English liberals upon tories may be summed up in this way. That from 1760 to 1830 the tories held power, and the result was constant war and crushing taxation. They opposed the Test and Corporation acts, by which tens of thousands of Englishmen were admitted to the rights of citizenship; also the Catholic Emancipation act of 1829, till they could oppose it no longer. In 1835 they opposed the Municipal Corporation act, and in 1839 they opposed the spread of education by refusing grants of money for educational purposes other of money for educational purposes otherwise than through the church. They opposed the repeal of the corn laws, the remission of the paper duties, and the re-

mission of the paper duries, and the repeal of the taxes on newspapers.

At last, they opposed the moderate proposal of the Russell-Gladstone ministry for an extension of the franchise, and then, through the manipulation of Disraeli, accepted the radical measure of 1867. In other words, they have been forced to give you to the advance of ideas. give way to the advance of ideas. Mr. Eugene Haywood is now put down on the tax list of Illinois as the largest land owner in that State. He holds fifty thousand acres, purchased by his father fifty years ago. Recently he purchased twelve thousand acres in Nebraska at a cost of seventy-nine cents an acre. He is only twenty-two years of age.

Petroleum firm at 1sc for crude, and 251@22c for refined in bond.

Pork heavy and drooping; sales of 2,850 bbls at \$22.50@24b for new mess, closing at \$22.50 cash; \$22.50@24b for new mess, closing at \$22.50 cash; \$22.50@24b for new mess, closing at \$22.50 cash; \$10.60 kg. \$25.50 cdty do; also 500 bbls new mess at \$10.60 kg. \$10.50 cdt for April delivery at \$24.57. Beef steady; salestof 475 bbls at previous prices, and \$500 terces at \$22.27 for prime mess and \$53.264 for India mess. Beef hams firm; sales 500 bbls at \$22.262 50. Out meats firm; sales of 4,025 packages at 105.6010/c for shoulders, and 150/60 for bonn. Dressed hogs city. Land firm and quiet; sales of 1,400 bbls at 154.6004c. Bacon firm; sales of 300 boxes at 114.60 1154.60 for Cumberland cut, 13c for short rib, and 14c for short clear.

Butter firm at \$26.40c for Western, and 43655c for State. Cheese quiet at 11631sc.

Freights to Liverpool firm, with engagements for

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF THE LOUI-VILLE JOURNAL,)
Wednesday, Feb. 26. Strange to say, the agitation at Washngton is seeming to have little effect on gold, which went to 1423 to-day, and then declined.

COMMERCIAL.

TRADE AND THE MARKETS

General business in Louisville was ather more quiet to day than heretofore. Tobacco, however, was selling better, and the market was firm, especially in the lower grades. At the sales to-day 134 hhds, were offered and 28 rejected. Cotton was somewhat duller. The attendance at the auction sales was good, but the buyers' and sellers' views were apart. Buyers act with caution, owing to the dullness in New York and Liv-

At the warehouse, corner of Second and Washington streets, 307 bales were offered. and bids were accepted on 60 bales, at the following prices: Middling 201c, low midling 204e, good ordinary 194@194e, ordipary 19c.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS. These quotations represent the wholesale cash prices. For small orders higher rates are demanded.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market is quiet, with a limited demand. We quote Richardson's hempleaf rope at 5c in coils and half coils; other brands whether the coils of the price of the coils and half coils; other brands whether the coils of the price of the coils and half coils; other brands whether the coils of the coils of the coils of the coils.

leaf rope at 9c in coils and haif coils; other brands machine rope 8½@9c; hand rope 8½@9c. Richardson's hemp leaf bagging, 2lc; flag bagging, J. H. brand, 28c; hand loom, 18c; India, 24@35c.

BUTTER AND CHERSE—The market is firm. We quote Western Reserve and Hamburg cheese at 14½@15c for new; factory, 18½@16c; pine-apple 26@28c; English dairy, 16@17c. Country butter in crocks is held at 24@26c; W. R. in tubs in good dependent 42.90c. mand at 33@38c.

BEANS—The market is steady. Dealers are pay-

ing \$3 75@4 per bushel; selling at \$4 25@4 50. COTTON FLOUR BAOS—¼ bbl bags, bleached, \$12 250 ½ bbl do \$9; 1-16 bbl do \$7. Satchel Bottom Flour Bags—¼ bbl bags \$6; ¼ bbl do \$3 50; 1-16 bbl \$250. COTTON-YARNS, &c.-We quote standard yarns

Deag 63; nays, 2.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Phister—Judicialy—To authorize the sale of the Richmond and Irvine turnpike road, with its privileges and franchises. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the Same—A bill for the benefit of the sureties of the peace. Motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid on the table. Adopted—yeas 40, nays 35.

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\$180; Linseed Oil, by bbl \$17@18.

DHED FRUIT—Apples are steady, and dealers are buying at 55,686. Peaches-active, and dealers are paying 65,697% for quarters, and 8,4690 for

wheat flour 5@5%c per lb in sacks, and \$9 50@10 pe

wheat flour 5&5½c per lb in sacks, and \$9 50@10 per bbl.

FURS—We quote prime as follows: Prime raccoon skins 20@25c; mink \$1 50@2 50; opossum 5@8c; gray for 26@3c; will at 12@20c; oter \$4.05; beaver \$1@2; muskrat 10@20c; deer per b 25@30c; sheep, wool on, 50@76c; inferior skins in proportion.

GRAIN—We quote rye at \$1 60@1 75. Oats 56@70c in bulk, and 76c, sacks included. New ear corn 70@75c from wagons and store, 752@5c in bulk shelled, and \$3@55c, sacks included. Barley at \$1 80@2 20 for Nos.1 and 2. Wheat, red and white, dealers are offering \$2 20@2 30 per bushel. Malt \$2 20@2 30 for Nos.1 and 2.

GROCERIES—We quote choice New Orleans sugar in hids at 145@16c; in bbls at 155@165c; prime in hids 15@165c; un bbls 155@16c; clob at 14006c; Porto Rico nominal; yellow at 144.0615c; coffee sugars at 145@17c; hard sugars 183.0615c. Rio coffee, fair to prime, in 100 has 10st, at 22.0625c; jobbing prices for fair to strictly prime range from 25@255c, and choice 265@27c; Laguayra 27@20c; Jaw 275@20c; New Yorkans molasses at 950@\$1.

GRAIN BAGS—Are in fair demand. We quote 2-bushels cotton at 425@45c; 25-bushels do at 485@ to pay the postage on said pamphlets.

And then the House took a recess until

ic; resewed at 256,25c. Lides—The market is quiet and prices are ady. We quote green at 66,7c; green salted 9.26 ; dry salted at 16,617c; dry flint 18,619c.

per bbl, packed and in shipping order. OFFAL-We quote bran at 28@30; shorts 32@34c; shipstuff 37@39c; middlings \$41@43 per ton; feed shipstuff 37@38c; middlings \$41@35 per ton; feed meal 3cc per bushel.
PROVISIONS—The market is firm, holders standing for outside rates. We quote mess pork at \$252 55 for city packed; breakfast bacon, sugar-cured, at 163165c packed; dried beef 19320c; clear bacon sides 154@15%c; clear rib sides 159 15%c; shoulders 123125c; hams, sugar-cured, at 165607%c, all packed; plain hams 156155c. Lard 168165%c, terces, and keg lard 1646165%c. Rump pork \$20@20 50. Bulk meats—Shoulders 112114c; clear rib sides 134@135c; clear sides 134@14c. Provision market closes very strong, with an upward

sion market closes very strong, with an upward POTATOES-The market is active and com nerchants are selling prime peach blows at \$3.60 23.65,and Neshannocks at \$3.50 per barrel, on or-

ers. Jobbing prices range all the way from {3 75 @4 per barrel.
POULTRY—The market is steady. Dealers are rother-ine market is steady. Dealers are aging as follows for poultry: Turkles 10%21%cer pound and \$1205 per dozen; chickens \$2.752 or old. \$262 50 for young, per dozen, and 9310c per bound drested; ducks, young and old, are about he same price as chickens.

RAGS-4@4½c.

SEEDE-Sapling clover \$12@13 per bush; red clover \$8 = 256 = 50; timothy \$2 = 75@3; orchard grass \$1 = 75@2; red top \$20@2 25; Kentucky blue glass \$2 = 75@3; Millet \$2 = 26@2 = 75 = 100; Henpesed \$4; Osage orange \$12 per bushel; onlon sets \$10 @11 per bushel for white, and \$5 = 25@2 per bushel for red; top or button sets \$25@2 50 per bushel for wheat \$2 = 25@3 50. Seed oats \$1.

SEED POTATOES—Early Goodrich potatoes, per bbl, \$10; do white sprout do \$6; do Cusco do \$8; do Russet do \$5; late Harrison do \$12; do Buckeye do \$2; do Peach Blow do \$4 = 50. \$8; do Peach Blow do \$4 50.

SALT-We quote at 50@55c per bushel. SHEETINGS—Are steady. We quote 18@19c for tandard brands; Osnaburgs 18½@19c; according to

ond; pure copper at 85@90c in bond; old copper \$2.50ga 06.
The offerings amounted to 134 hhds;
hhds were rejected. Prices were as follows: 4
hds at \$404 90, 6at \$505 96, 13 at \$608 90, 11 at \$7
90, 19 at \$808 95, 11 at \$909 68, 15 at \$108 107 57, 13 at

11@11 75, 6 at \$12@12 75, 3 at \$13@13 55, 2 at \$14@14 14, at \$17, and 4 at \$18@18 50. Markets by Telegraph.

New York Produce Market. New York, Feb.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Feb. 26.

Cotton opened steady and closed dull and lower sales of 4.160 bales at 22%c for middling uplands.

Flour-Receipts of 2.047 bbls; market heavy medium and good grades 1026.50 lower; sales at 1,200 bbls at \$8.666.90 for superfine State and Western; 200 bbls at \$8.666.90 for superfine State and Western; 200 bbls at \$8.666.90 for superfine State and Western; 200 bbls; 200

olasses quiet. leum firm at 14c for crude, and 25%@26c for in bond.

40,000 bushels of grain per steam at 94d for corn and 10d for wheat.

LATEST MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25-P. M.

Beview of the New York Stock Market, New York, Feb. 26-P. M. Money quiet at 627 per cent for call loans. Sterling steady at 1106110% for best bills. Exports of specie to-day, 2231, 60. Gold lower, open ng at 141%, and closing at 140% (244). The Assistant Treasurer sold 2200,001 to-day, and on last Fricay Sower 7, 308. Loans are made at 5618 per cent for carrying, and also at 1-32 per cent. Governments cull with but little inquiry for in restment, and German bankers are full of bonds. Henry Clewes & Co. furnish 4:30 P. M. quota

Mining shares moderately active and lower:

New York Dry Goods Market.

The demand for cotton goods Market.

The demand for cotton goods abated, owing to less favorable news from Europe respecting cotton, which caused a momentary paties among buyers here, but otherwise it did not effect the close of the fair inquiry prevails for standard calicoes; best makes at leads. The Merrimac shows some magnificent styles in chintz, and which sold as lec. Print cloths weak yesterday at 2c, but to-day they can't be had at less. Heavy sheetings in brown scarce and firm at 18620c for best Eastern makes, The last deliveries of New York mills were at 2c, but the goods job quick at 20c. Brown drills relatively lower, and best makes selling at 17'5. Ginghams are pretty well sold up, and the prices of Lancaster and other popular makes are Ic higher. Delaines in good request at 1920c.

Cincinnati Market.

lar firm at 13:2015c for raw refined, and 18:2018/4c ard. Coffee 21:625c. 1 unchanged. Clover 13c; timothy \$2 40:20 ax sold at \$2.25. c dull at \$13:2015 per ton on arrival. roleum quiet at 43:24:5c for refined free. Lindia 13:26:125. Lard oil advanced to \$1 18:201 25. 1 and extra.

Chicago Market. CHICAGO, Feb. 28-P. M. Flour unchanged; holders firm; sales of spring

Flour unchanged; nonest state \$2; No. 2 opened at \$195½, advanced to \$195½. Corn opened quiet an steady at yesterday's price; sales of new at 78 % 78½c, closing at 78%78½c. No. 1 very quiet at \$3.60.000 miles at \$1000 miles at \$10000 miles at \$100000 miles at \$10000 miles at \$10000 miles at \$10000 miles at \$1000 ec. Oats in moderate demand and 1400 to 100 2, and at 18 for rejected; sample fots soid at at 18 mg.
Pork products quiet. Mess pork—sales at \$21 cash and March delivery. Lard sold at 14 % 35.5 for poor country, 15% 36 for for the combertant middles lie loose, shoulders and hams quiet and defining the control of the comber and hams quiet and defining the control of the control o

125 bushels corn, 5,515 bushels oats, 811 dressed and 4,346 H ve hogs. Shipments—7,649 bbls flour, 450 bushels wheat 8,568 do corn, 1,310 do oats, 211 dressed and 2,836 live

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.
Tobacco steady and unchanged.
Cotton-very little doing; middling is quoted -nothing doing. Rye unchanged; \$1.65 bulk and \$7.0 sacked.
Provisions stiff. Pork sold at \$2.1.72@25. Bacon buoyant; clear sides 11½@35c, clear rib 14c, shoulders 13c; sugar-cured hams 10½c loose; rib, clear rib, and clear sides sold up the river, for March, at 12c, 12½c, and 13c. Though the river of March, at 12c, 12½c, and 13c. Though the river of March and the river of March and the river of March and the river of March at 15c. Whisky held at \$2.20. Whisky held at \$2.20. Recepts—Flour 700 bbls, wheat 64 sks, corn 3,200 sks, oats 500 sks. Weather cloudy, damp, and cold; indicating rain at 2:30 P. M.

the Cable.]

Consola closed at \$83%; 5-20s at 71%; Illinois Cettral at \$8; Eric at 44%. U. S. bonds strong at 75%.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26. Cotton closed unchanged; middling uplands in port at 95d, to arrive at 9569544; Orleans at 74d, sales 16,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn declined to 42s 3d for mixed Western. Wheat steady at 16s 2d for California white, and 44s 3d for No. 2 red Western. Barloy,

Memphis Market. MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.
Cotton dull at 21½c. Receipts 1,439 bales; exorts 2,346 bales. -Flour dul; superfine \$7 50%8 50. Pork firm at \$256,226 50. Bacon active; shoulde \$25¢; clear sides 155;6616c. Bulk shoulders scar at ite; clear sides scarce at 143,6615c. Latd 1556; Corn 57;5620c. Oats 80690c. Hay \$17,691. Br

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI. OLD RELIABLE Eastern Francis U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS. Fare \$3 50, including Meals & State-room

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eases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, Genera Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, PROGRAMMES, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long PAMPHLETS, VISITING CARDS.

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delivere ! to any address.

RAILROADS.

MEDICAL.

whose sufferings have been pro-

tracted from hidden causes,

and whose cases require

prompt treatment to

render existence

desirable.

ary discharges, what effect does it produc-

upon your general health? Do you feel weak,

ebilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra

xertion produce palpitation of the heart

neys frequently get out of order? Is your urine

ometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on

settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stoo

awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing

you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood the head? Is your memory impaired? Is you

mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? I

you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of compan

of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get awa

from everybody? Does any little thing make you

start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless

Is the luster of your eye as brilliant? The bloom

on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yoursel

with the same energy? Do you feel as much co

fidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and

flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do

not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you

restless nights? Your back weak, your knees

ducing a weakness of the generative organs. The

organs of generation, when in perfect health,

make the man. Did you ever think that those

uch men complain of being melancholy, of nerv-

isness, of palpitation of the heart. They are

are never afraid they cannot succeed in business;

they don't become sad and discouraged; they are

none of your downcast looks or any other mea

less about them. I do not mean those who keep

he organs inflamed by running to excess. These

from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have

brought about that state of weakness in those or-

as to induce almost every other disease-idiocy,

lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and

almost every other form of disease which human

ity is heir to, and the real cause of the troubl

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

will not only ruin their constitutions, but als

weak, and have but little appetite, and you attrib

VICKSBURG MERIDIAN, & SELMAR.R. HROUGH bills to Meridian, Selma, and all points on the above Roads, via river to Vicks

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ile or Nashville. Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga an tlanta at 8:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and for Deca or and Huntaville at 8:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains. Address to the Nervous and Bebilitated Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville 180 A.M for Lebanon, Danville, and Cran Orchanonecing by stage for all important points contheastern Kentucky. Bardstown and Knoxville Branch trains run Gen'l Sup't L. & N. R. R.

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APRIL ELECTION.

COMMON COUNCIL.

EOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STREET INSPECTOR, W. D. JAMES. RAVARTY is a candidate for Street ispector of the Western District. fit due DAN. BATMAN is a candidate for Street Inspec-r in the Western District. W. ERDMAN is a candidate for Street Intor in the Western District.

STREET INSPECTOR, E. D.

AUGUST ELECTION. JOHN C. NAUTS.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE MARSHAL LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

MARSHAL CHANCERY COURT. We are authorized to amounce A. Q. MUSSEL-IAAN a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville hancery Court at the August election. THOMAS H. SHERLEY is a candidate for fairshal of the Chancery Court at the emulion R. H. SNYDER is a candidate for Marshal of We are authorized to announce JOHN FHATCHER as a candidate for Marshal of the Chancery Court. hancery Court.

F. C. WFLLMAN is a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the next August 13 dim* We are authorized to announce T. D. FOX as a andidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, election in August.
We are authorized to announce J. B. PARKS as a candidate at the next August election for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court.

jai diff
We are authorized to announce W. C. D. WHIP'S as a candidate at the next August election for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court.

jai diff
We are authorized to announce W. C. D. WHIP'S as a candidate at the next August election for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court.

dec3l dtf

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT. ry Court. T. B COCHRAN.

are authorized to announce THOMAS W. MPSON as a candidate for Clerk of the Lou-ce Chancery Court. GEO. A. HOKE is a candidate for Clerk of Jouisylle Chancery Court. CHARLES M. THRUSTON is a candidate for lerk of the Louisville Chancery Court at the Au-ust election 121 die

JNO. S. CAIN is a candidate for Clerk of the referson Circuit Court at August election. 10 dte JACK SARGENT is a candidate for Circuit Court clerk at August election. 19 dte JAS. P. CHAMBERS is a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Jefferson Circuit curt at the ensuing August election. SHERIFF.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.

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PHIL. LEE is a candidate for Commo

GEORGE WILLIAM CARUTH Is a candidate

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statement of case, will receive particulars for selfstatement of case, will receive particulars for selfwe also have a Varix class, which we guarantee to permanently cure Varicocted in four day.

The Electro-Magnetic Preventive. Those desirtree feel limit their efforms mean inclose a stanup for
the feel of the statement of the selftree feel limit their efforms mean inclose a stanup for
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WALLACE'S Combination Grate. Wronght Iron Beams and Girders.

Architects is called to our IMPROVED OUGHT IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS (padd), in which the compound welds between stem and flanges, which have proved so objective to the compound with the compound welds between the compound welds between the compound well and the compound well as the c

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Land, and Portable Steam Engines; Saw Mill Machinery; Tobacco, Cotton resses and Screws; Rollers, Sheet Iron. y Presses and Screws; Bollers, Sheet Iron, Brass d Copper Work of all descriptions; Wrought on Pipe and Steam Fittings; Steam and Water ages, Whistles, &c., Corner of Main and Minth streets,
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